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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 207. BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18	„ 24
Quarterly..	„ 8	„ 9	„ 12
Monthly ..	„ 3	„ 3/8	„ 4

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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NOTICE

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AND
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BRITISH INDIA.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Sept	MACEDONIA		10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA*	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA*	16,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..		7,952
27th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA*	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th „	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st „	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st „	DELTA ..	MOREA*	10,911
28th „	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA*	16,941
27th „	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA*	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66. & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „	MANTUA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARORA	8,258
26th „	DURENDA ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN.
14th Oct	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd Sept. ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
3rd „ ..	BANDRA ..	Buscreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
5th „ ..	JANUS ..	Calcutta via Colombo.
5th „ ..	VASNA ..	Buscreh via. Karachi.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

CALCUTTA TO MAURITIUS VIA COLOMBO.

10th Sept.	JAPAN	6052 Tons

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 12.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka-Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	20th Aug.	4th Sept
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	3rd Sept	1th Sept.
* Aki Maru.	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th „
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei	5898	28th „	12th Oct.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito.	5339	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	5845	28t Oc	11th Nov

* Passenger S ame

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. :—20279 Telegrams :— "YUSEN"

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,57,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
S. A. H. SITWELL, N. M. MURRAY, (offg.)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
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LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.

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Ahmedabad	Kasauli
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Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppey	Lyallpur
Ambala	Madras (Mount Road)
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bareilly	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Mussoorie
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
bhopal	Moradabad
Bombay (Byculla)	Murree
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nadiad
Broach	Nandyal
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nagpore
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nainital
Calcutta (Park Street)	Narayangunge
Calicut	Nasik
Cawnpore	Negapatam
Chittagong	Nellore
Chandpore,	Nowshera
Coconada	Ootacamund
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Coimbatore	Patna
Colombo	Peshawar
Conjeevereram (Out Station)	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore	Poona
Cuddapah	Poona City
Cuttack	Quetta
Decca	Rajahmundry
Dehradun	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Darjeeling	Rangoon
Delhi	Rangpur
Dalhousie	Rawalpindi
Dhanbad	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Farrukhabad	Sholapur
Fyzabad	Sialkot
Gorakhpur	Simla
Godhra	Srinagar
Guntur	Sukkur
Gwalior	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jaipur	Ujjain
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Viramgam
Jamshedpur	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmel

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	(Sind)	
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

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For Agents.

Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
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INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
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Apply
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CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT:— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA.
Actg. Manager.
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
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'The Best of its Kind'

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc. Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

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Price List on Application

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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office:—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
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AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

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Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced AGENTS and CLERKS for up-country Cotton purchase. Knowledge of Gujarati Accounts necessary. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A20519

WANTED.—One senior and one junior FIRE INSURANCE CLERK, must know typing. Knowledge of shorthand and accounts an advantage. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A 20569

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced ENGINEER to take charge of 1500 H. P. Steam Engine. Pay up to Rs. 400 according to qualification. Only first class Engineers need apply to Box No. 464, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." A 20561

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.—Learn BY POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 p.m. Two days' FREE trial NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. Absolutely no cost. Free. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2., Rawalpindi. A M

WANTED—A MANAGER and an AGENT, for the Benares Bank, Limited. Salary according to qualifications. Applications giving full particulars and previous experience in Banking should be made not later than the 20th September, 1924, to G. P. DHAWAN, The Benares Bank, Ltd., Benares City. A 20437

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY—Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Accountant on the grade of Rs. 220-20-300, p.m. Applicants must be certified Accountants and possess practical experience of at least 5 years in the Account Department of a large Public Office. Preference will be given to candidates who are acquainted with the work of Municipal accounts and finances. The selected candidate will in the first instance be appointed on probation for six months and if confirmed will be eligible to the benefits of the Municipal Pension Fund. Applications stating age academic qualifications and previous experience and accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received upto 22nd September, 1924, CHIEF OFFICER. A 20557

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University for two temporary appointments in the Bombay Medical Service. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 200-40-360-50-450. The appointments are temporary in the first instance with prospects of confirmation after approved service. Such confirmation, however, cannot be guaranteed. Candidates must not be over 28 years of age. They should furnish the following information when submitting their applications, viz., (1) Qualifications. (2) Caste or subcaste and nationality. (3) Date of birth as recorded at the Grant Medical College, Bombay; (4) Whether name registered under Bombay Medical Act VI of 1912. (5) Previous experience of any, supported with copies of testimonials. Applications with the above information should reach the undersigned by the 15th September, 1924, at the latest. (Sd.) JELAL M. SHAH., Captain, I.M.S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay. A 20571

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Galas for motor garages, Godowns, Lathes, Grinding Mill, etc., in Sadasiv Street, opp. Kalyan Moti's Chawls. Apply to SITARAM & JAMSHEDJI. 14, Dhaswady, Thakurdwar. C R11071

TO BE LET—Well ventilated and accommodated, open on West Side Block, Rooms, Shops and Godowns near West-End Cinema at Charni Road. Apply Sir MANGALDAS HOUSE, Lamington Road. C R11069

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road Bombay. 20576

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED to offer ART—EMPLOYMENT—MONEY. Investment Rs. 3. Distance no matter. Particulars on 2 annas by referring "Art"—CITY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, DELHI. R11074

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PLANTA PAIN BALM.

Bazaar Balms contain Tinctures of Capsicum and such others, which produce burning sensation on the skin only, without any result. Planta Pain Balm contains highly efficacious ingredients like Camphor, Cloves, Eucalyptus, MENTHOL, Wintergreen, etc. Sold everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T M

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two PENSTOCKS 2'-6" x 2'-6" original cost 2400 in 1918 available for sale at Neemuch. Also two AIR-PUMPS for diving apparatus original cost about 600 each. Offers considered. For further particulars apply to S.D.O., M.E.S., Neemuch, C. I. N R20549

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution as Special Resolution.

"That Article III as substituted by the Company by Special Resolutions passed on the 11th day of October, 1920, and confirmed at a subsequent meeting duly convened on the 30th day of October 1920, be altered by substituting for the words "Messrs. Kasturchand Daga and Sons" the words "Messrs. Kasturchand Dadabhoy and Co."

By order of the Board,
KASTURCHAND DAGA & SONS,
Agents. 20565

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify that we have been appointed AGENTS OF THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. for the Bombay Presidency and are prepared to accept risks against fire at Tariff rates.

MEYER NISSIM AND CO.
C20568

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the BANK will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 1st proximo at Katni C. P. under the charge of Mr. G. J. Davies.

By Order,
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 29th August, 1924.
C20562

NOTICE

MESSRS. C. H. SOPARIWALA AND CO. Public Accountants and Auditors have REMOVED to No. 14, HAMMAM STREET, FORT, (Raja Bahadur SHIVLAL MOTILAL MANSIONS).

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. M. H. SANJANA AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a sixth dividend of Rs. 20 per share (making in all Rs. 4,895 per share) has been declared and is made payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, 1924, at the office of the undersigned at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on presenting the share certificates and dividend warrants posted to them.

Those shareholders who have not received the 1ST, 2ND, 3RD, 4TH and 5TH dividends are requested to apply to the undersigned with their share certificates and dividend warrants.

Bombay, dated this 30th day of August, 1924.

S. B. BILLIMORIA AND CO.,
Liquidators.
C20506

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Ordinary Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Office of the Liquidators at Luxmi Buildings, 42, Ballard Road, Fort, at which place and time all the Shareholders of the Company are requested to attend.

AGENDA.

1. The Liquidators shall place before the Shareholders a statement containing particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation of the Company as required by the Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies' Act.

MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators.
C20483

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2735 of 1923.

COWASJI DORABJI PANDAY and Ors. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
SITARAM GOVIND RAJE ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit bearing date the 27th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1924, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land situate in the village of Mavje Khandala in the Registration Sub-District of Mavel, District Poona, bearing Nos. 1 and 2 and Survey No. 5, admeasuring 34½ Gunthas assessment Rs. 0-4-0 and bounded on the East by Survey No. 5 belonging to Gangya Valad Radoa, on the South by land bearing No. 6, belonging to John Summer, on the West by land of Survey No. 7, belonging to Mahadu C. Wadikar, on the North by village site of Mahalwada with the building standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mavje Khandala in the Sub-District and in the Registration Sub-District of Mavel Camp Vedgaon District, Poona admeasuring 31 3/4 Gunthas Survey No. 5 Akar Rs. 0-4-0 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by land bearing Survey No. 227, belonging to Dr. Turner, on the South by land of Survey No. 6 belonging to John Summer, on the West by the property first described and on the North by village site land with building standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
20529

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHIMANLAL DAMODARDAS has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay and the Collector of Assessment, Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim which will thereafter be considered as having been waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khanderao Wadi, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2447, Old Survey Nos. 65 and 69 and New Survey No. 496 and Cadastral Survey No. Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4137-4138, Street Nos. 7 and 8 and containing by admeasurement 185 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East partly by the property formerly of Tapidas Vrajdas and partly by the property of Manecklal Damodardas, on or towards the West by the Khanderao Wadi, on or towards the North partly by Khanderao Wadi and partly by vacant land and on or towards the South by the property of Gooljee Singhanj and all, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1924.

TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
C20567

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2246 of 1919.

SHANKER ATMARAM MHATRE and Another ..... Plaintiffs.
V/s.
MATHURADAS JEENABHAI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure (but now redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nigdowry Lane, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 297 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 524, New No. 1158/2560, Old Survey No. 549 and New Survey No. 2/7750, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 988 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and East by the passage of the Oart called Nigdowry Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Yamunabai, widow of Ganpatrao Pandurangji and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HIRALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Defendant abovenamed at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
20480

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5474 of 1922.

VIJBAI alias VIRBAI, widow the executrix of the last Will and Testament of Khetsey Khiasey. ... Plaintiff
Vs.
BALUBHAI MULCHAND and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1924, at the hour of FIVE O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West Side of Dhanji Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the EAST by Dhanji Street aforesaid, on or towards the WEST by sweepers passage, on or towards the NORTH by the house of Rao Bahadur Maneckchand Kapurchand and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of the late Motibai widow of Dorabji Pestonji Mewawalla, bearing Municipal C Ward No. 722 and Street Nos. 76-80 and New Survey No. 1379.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western Side of Dhanji Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 Feet in length and 13½ Feet in breadth or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 723 and Street No. 82 and bears Collector's New Survey No. 1378 and is bounded on the NORTH by the house of Bhimji Moolji Sukhadwalla on the SOUTH by the house of the Mortgagor, on the EAST by the said Dhanji Street and on the WEST by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.
C20521

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing between our clients Travedi Chhaganlal Vithaljee and Jani Devkisson Tuljaram doing business in piece goods at Dadar Gully Mulji Jetha Cloth Market under the name and style of Bhat Chhaganlal Devkisson and Company has been dissolved on and from Shravan Vad 30th S. Y. 1980 (30th August 1924) and that the said Devkisson Tuljaram will hereafter continue the business as Sole Proprietor of the said firm of Bhat Chhaganlal Devkisson and Company, having his exclusive right for the said shop and business.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1924.

KAMLAX N. PRADHAN.
For Messrs. Mulji Thakoredas & Co., Attorneys for Chhaganlal Vithaljee and Devkisson Tuljaram.
C20565

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2812 of 1923.

KEDARMAL BHURAMAL ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
PREMSUKH UDERAM and Anr. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 24th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground of Foras tenure, situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and thirty-six square yards and three-fifths of another square yard or thereabouts, be the same more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 491, 172, 281, and 191; New Nos. 13531, 13602, 13710, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey No. 1-2-3/3549, 1-b/3587, 3 F and 4 C/3550 and part of 3589 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the proposed passage on or towards the west by plot No. 6, on or towards the North by the property of the Improvement Trust and on or towards the South by the plot No. 16 and bearing Municipal E Ward No. 3916 (5) and Street No. 103 D.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20559

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2270 of 1920.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 4th day of July, 1924.

Summons to Answer Plaint under Section 27. Order V rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HAJI ALIMAHOMED HAJI LATIFF, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Jackeria Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) MESSRS. PESHAWAR SIMLA TRADING CO., a firm, carrying on business at Null Bazar, Kazi Mohol'a, outside the Fort of Bombay. (2) JAMALUDIN IMAMUDIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. (3) UMAR MOOSA BATLIWALLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Jamli Mohol'a, outside the Fort of Bombay. (4) HAJI VAILI MAHOMED MOOSA MOTIVALLA of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Katha Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff's claim is for recovery of vacant possession of the property, situate at Kazi Street and for recovery of Rs. 720 for rent and compensation at Rs. 60 per month from 1st April, 1924, from 1st Defendants and Rs. 647-8-0 for rent and compensation at Rs. 75 per month from 1st April 1924 from the 2nd Defendant till possession of the said property is given by them and of Rs. 1,010 for rent due upto 31st May, 1924, from the 3rd Defendant and of Rs 314 for rent and electric charges from the 4th Defendant and for costs and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of September, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence: and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Ac. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid 9th day of July, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 30th day of August 1924.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C20564

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2546 of 1920.

MANEKCHAND JUXIBHAI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
CHUNILAL LOWJI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made on the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1923, and the Judge's Order dated 26th June, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Modi Khana Street, on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the Mody Khana Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-two and five ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740-740 New Nos. 5959-5960, Old Survey Nos. 1098-1099, and New Survey No. 8543, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1068 of the Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos. 70-72-74-133 to 139 and which hereditaments and premises are bounded, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdool Cayum, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and the house of Moosa Mopla, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street and on or towards the East by Mody Bay Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO., Attorneys for the 2nd Defendant abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 23rd day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20371

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23402.

NOTICE.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of very valuable furniture Marble Statues Electric Chandeliers Motor Car, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Karsondas Kelidas Jutha at "Krishnah Bhavan". On Walkeshwar Road, will be continued to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKAR STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Dossabhai Framji Suntoke and Jehangir Framji Suntoke, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Khan Bahadur Framji Nesserwanji Suntoke, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of October, 1920, and made between Bai Rabiabai, daughter of Pir Mahomed Haji Mahomed and wife of Siddick Haji Hassan, of the one part and Khan Bahadur Framji Nesserwanji Suntoke, deceased, of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground paying a fixed annual perpetual ground rent to the Fazandar together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in length seventy feet or thereabouts, and in breadth forty-eight feet or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2996 wrongly mentioned in previous deeds as bearing Collector's New Survey No. 52, and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the Kambekar Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Allana Vehtuna and Ismail Allana, and on the South by the property now or late of Haji Adam Sidick and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2583 and Street Nos. 139-145 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Dossabhai Framji Suntoke and Jehangir Framji Suntoke at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK IN TRADE AND FURNITURE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. "BADHAM PILE AND CO., LTD."

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS AND CUT FITTERS, AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS.—SUNDAY GOODS WILL BE SOLD ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, THE 3RD AND 4TH OF SEPTEMBER AND ONLY THE FURNITURE WILL BE SOLD ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER 1924.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, THUESDAY and FRIDAY, the 3rd, 4th and 5th September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ltd., on Rampart Row, opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores by order of the parties concerned woollen, silk and cotton Piece-good cuttings, Dress gold, silver and silk Embroidered Laces, Ribbons, Cords, Buttons Sewing Silk and Cotton Reels, safety Razors and one large lot of English wooden Fancy Suits and gown Boxes, and all the furniture of the Shop Comprising Fancy Plated glass show cases Table show cases, show case cupboards, decent wooden Shelves, Singer Sewing Machines, Dress Mirrors, wall Mirrors, English Safes, Tables, chairs, etc., etc.

The above are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1924.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MILLS KNOWN AS THE SURYAPUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, AT SURAT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Company, Attorneys for Sardar Ishwardas Jugjiwandas Sione and Thakoredas J. Mehta, Official Liquidators of the Suryapur Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 15th September, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises of the Suryapur Mills at Surat.

The land described firstly in the particulars mentioned below together with all the Mills, engine-house, boiler-house, weaving sheds, warehouses, godowns, offices, cottages, messuages, tenements and all other buildings, structures and erections standing on the said land and also the steam-engine, boilers, mill-gears, mill-right work, fixed and moveable machinery fixtures implements, utensils and other apparatus and steam and water pipes fixed to or placed upon the said lands, hereditaments, mills sheds, buildings, and premises and also the looms, spindles, beams winding machine, wharping, mills, cloth press, painting machine, tape machine and fittings (all of which steam engine boilers, millgear, millwright work machinery, looms, spindles, implements and utensils fixed to or placed upon or used in or about the said premises are described secondly in the particulars mentioned below.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land formerly consisting of four several pieces of land, but now formed into one situate, lying and being within the limits of Katargaum and Navagam Villages Chaurashi Pregana, Surat District, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat containing by admeasurement in the aggregate 8 acres and 25 guunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey Nos. 374, 12 11 and 13 respectively and Record of Right Entry No. 633, 16, 15 and 17 respectively and bounded on the South partly by Vajifa land of Bhica Purshotam and partly by the public road leading from Surat Railway Station to Varachha, on the North formerly by public passage, but now converted by Government, partly into agricultural lands in occupation of Harkisondas Kalidas, Davabhai Hargowan and partly into burial ground for Mahomedans, on the East by a public passage and beyond that partly by the property of Patel Kalidas Gopaldas, partly by the property of Atmaram Davabhai and partly by the property of Chaturbhuj Davabhai and partly by the property of Maganlal Gordhandas and on the West partly by a common passage now converted by Government into agricultural land, partly by the property of Keshav Govind and partly by the property of Maganlal Kahandas.

SECONDLY:—Steam engine of 180 I.H.P., condenser-feed pump, second motion shaft, second motion pulley, lathe, boiler 30ft. by 70ft. 160 lbs. pressure, chimney 90ft. with masonry drilling, shaping machines, oil engine 20 B.H.P., sizing machine, finishing machine looms, set size mixing apparatus, pirn winding machine, baling press, Crompton dynamo, motor lorry, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and list of machinery, etc., apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Co. at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO ROAD, CHINCHPOGLY NEAR THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MILLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys, for the mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the mortgagors Khan Bahadur Mahomedaly Abdul Kadar, Badrudin Ahmedji Abdulally Kadarbhai, and Mahomedaly Mulla Esmanji in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 5th of May 1921 and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises,

All that piece or parcel of Foras tenure land or ground (of which two hundred and six square yards or thereabouts is redeemed and Freehold) situate, lying and being at Gorupdeo Road containing by admeasurement 22309 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 99, New Nos. 16389 and 13447, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos 1/3627 and D/3627 together with the messuages, tenements, bullock stables and dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 8172 (1) to 8172 (8) Street Nos. 58 and 58A to 58G E Ward No. 8173 (1) Street No. 60 E Ward No. 8173 (2) Street No. 60A, E Ward Nos. 8173 (2A), No. 8173 (2E), Street Nos. 60 A B to 60 AF E Ward No. 8173 (3) Street Nos. 60B, E Ward No. 8173 (3A) and (3B) Street Nos. 60B A and 60 B B E Ward Nos. 8173 (4) Street No. 60C E Ward No. 8173 (4A) and 4B, Street Nos. 60 CA and 60 C B E Ward Nos. 8174-8175 Street Nos. 62-64 Gorupdeo Road E Ward Nos. 8176 Street No. 66 and 3-9 Gofapdeo Road and Albert Road, E Ward Nos. 8177 and 8178, Street Nos. 68 and 70 Gherupdeo and Albert Road and E Ward Nos. 8179, Street No. 72 Gorupdeo Road and Albert Road all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by the Gorupdeo Road on or towards the West by the New City of Bombay Mills on or towards the North by the Albert Road and on or towards the South by the Chinchpogly Cross Lane Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the under mentioned auctioneers or to Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors at their office Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st September, 1924.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ELECTRIC MERCHANTS AND CINEMA OWNERS.

Under instructions from Seth Purmanandas Gordhandas and on account and risk of Umiashanker Rawji, M. D. Sethna, and C. J. Mehta Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneer's will on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their above address the following:—

1 110 Volts 218 amp. Dynamo.
1 110 Volts 8 K. W. Dynamo.
5 T. C. T. P. Switches 50 amps.
1 H. P. D. C. Motor 1 B. H. P.
2 Simplex cinematographs machine complete.
24 Call bells.
4 Iron clads 15 amps.
4 T. P. Switches 100 amp.
2 T. P. Switches 200 amp.

The 1st dynamo can be seen on Auction day at Kalbadevi Road, opp. Hashi Bdg. and the other lot is on view at our office.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 2 days.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MANUFACTURERS AND MILL GIN AND STORES SUPPLIERS.

Auction Sale of a big lot of 46 C. I. Pulleys; 8, C. I. Rope Pulleys, 2, A. I. Pulleys and 1, C. I. split pulleys of various sizes ranging from 8I diameter downwards.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Bombay woollen manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dadar, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd., the secs, Treas. and Agents of the said mill sell the above mentioned Pulleys.

A detailed list showing Diameter, bore, Groves, face and Rope sizes can be had of the undersigned.

The goods can be inspected at the above Mills at Dadar.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 1st September, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Tele. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF OIL MILL MACHINERY AT LOVE LANE MAZAGAON.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Vishnu Bhasker Gokhale and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) all the Machinery of the Oil Mill at Love Lane Mazagaon which consists of two Holland Expellers, two Seed crushing machines Filter Press, Boiler, Tanks, Dynamo Pulleys, Belting, Shafting, Seed cleaning machinery, etc., etc., and which mill is complete and was running in January 1924, and was closed on account of dispute between the parties.

The above machinery will be on view four days before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE GAIETY HINDU HOTEL SITUATE AT BORI BUNDER TRAM JUNCTION.

By order of Dr. S. K. Gokhale, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Purshottam Krishna Phatak, Narayan Purshottam Phatak, Ramchandra Purshottam Phatak, and Luxman Purshottam Phatak, the Mortgagors Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gaiety Hindu Hotel at Shop No. 126, near Gaiety Theatre, Bori Bunder Tram Junction, all the Stock-in-Trade of the said Gaiety Hindu Hotel of the aforesaid Mortgagors including brass and copper vessels, kettles, cups and saucers, dishes, as also furniture such as iron and wooden chairs, sofas, benches, cupboards, soda water bottles, also stationery and perfumery etc., etc., together with goodwill of the said Hotel, in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 100 TONS OR 1,031 BAGS OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

By the order of Mayer Nissim, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdul Aziz Haji Tyab, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY MONDAY, the 1st September, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Mr. Deoji Jethmal's shop at Khand Bazar, the following:—

100 tons or 1,004 bags of White Java Sugar T.M.O. and or similar, June Shipment per S. S. "Nile", marked E.K. Superior, made in Java, Portshed F.O.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 3 cases of Vulcanizers, 2 cases of oil cans, etc., 2 cases of lamps and 6 cases of furniture.

Suit No. 844 of 1924.

Messrs. Oakes Bromley and Co., Ltd., ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Tricumji Jivandas. ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from A. H. Bremner Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and on account and at the risk of the said defendant Tricumji Jivandas of the Advance Motor Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Messrs. Daruwalla Bros. godown at Chinch Bunder, near Mahomedans. Masjid, the following:—

PARTICULARS.

3 cases of vulcanizers by Messrs. Harvey Frost and Co., Ltd.
2 cases of oilcans, etc., by Messrs. T. F. Braime and Co., Ltd.
1 case of lamps by Messrs. Powell and Hanmer.
1 case of lamps by Messrs. G. T. Riches and Co., Ltd.
6 cases of furniture by Messrs. E. Atkins.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF THE EAST

To-Night:—6, 8, and 10 p. m.
MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 4 p. m.

The Eighth Wonder of the World

WEMBLEY

Great and glorious Wembley the scene of the British Empire Exhibition, the greatest exhibition in the World's history. Pathos have produced five magnificent reels which form a complete record of this stupendous show. This wonderful film gives you the opportunity to make a tour of a place which with its myriad wonders is the talk of every nation.

COLOSSAL, WONDERFUL, THRILLING.

AND

THE BIG SHOW

AND "OUR GANG" COMEDY

The young rascals who comprise the 'Gang' present an exhibition of their own. It is extremely funny and essentially human. The impersonations of Charlie Chaplain and Harold Lloyd in scenes from "Grandma's Boy", are particularly clever.

PATHE REVIEW
PATHE GAZETTE

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

"MOTHER O' MINE"

With BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

"JUNE MADNESS"

With VIOLA DANA.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

MALTI-MADHAV

TIME & RATES AS USUAL

Sat. Sun. Holidays Extra Show.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK
Presents
IMPERIAL PRODUCTION
'SADEVANT-SAVLINGA'

Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 P.M.
Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc. at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading, Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Sir Anthony Hope's celebrated Romance of Court Intrigue—Adventure—and conflict

RUPERT OF HENTZAU

Grand Spectacular to

THE PRISONER OF ZENDA

Thursday September 4th

SPECIAL MATINEE AT 4 p m.

REDUCED PRICES TO STUDENTS

to all parts of the House except to Gallery.

West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!!
UNIVERSAL ALL-STAR ATTRACTION!!!

"THE WHISPERED NAME"

5 Reels—featuring the pretty winsome

RUTH CLIFFORD

The Programme includes the International News showing the

GOLDEN JUBILEE
OF THE
KENTUCKY DERBY

The Greatest Racing event of America and a 2-Reel Comedy "Obey the Law!"

Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD,

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 31.

The depression over Bhopal yesterday has intensified over South Rajputana and has given heavy rain in its neighbourhood.

Monsoon has been active everywhere and conditions are unsettled in Andaman Sea.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, South Hyderabad and Mysore and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma and Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Victoria Point four inches; Mergui six; Dibrugarh one and a half; Gauhati two; Calcutta one and a half; Saugor Island four; Angul and False Point one; Chaibasa Ranchi, Naya Dumka, Agra and Mukteswar one and a half; Dalhousie two; Ajmere one and a half; Kotah two; Udaipur five; Mount Abu thirteen, Deesa four; Ahmedabad two; Neemuch five; Khandwa two; Pachmarhi one and a half; Mangalore one; Mercara one and a half and Coconada two.

Forecast.—Extension in Punjab, West Rajputana and into Sind.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 30th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 30th August. 1922.	1923.
			In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	1 46	39 41	62 70	59 17
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	1 04	44 48	57 60	61 18
Esplanade (Gok. Taj Hospital) ..	1 10	40 40	58 23	64 14
Byculla (J. J. Hospial) ..	..	..	63 02	57 00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	30	5	53	27	11	30	4	23	17	2
		17	62	10	0		17	4	18	9
Sun.	31	11	54	28	9	31	5	33	15	9
	Sep.					Sep.	11	6	16	8
M.	1	0	07	27	11	1	6	5	15	9
		12	26	28	9		18	34	16	3
Tu.	2	0	47	28	1	2	6	39	16	2
		12	58	28	7		19	8	16	8
W.	3	1	25	27	11	3	7	13	16	11
		13	32	28	1		19	44	16	2
Th.	4	2	9	27	5	4	8	4	17	11
		14	12	27	4		20	31	16	6
F.	5	2	59	26	9	5	8	48	19	1
		14	55	26	5		21	21	17	0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 1 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 23m. Sunset 6h. 5[illegible]
Sept. 2 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 5[illegible]
Sept. 3 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 5[illegible]
Sept. 4 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 52m.
Sept. 5 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 51m.
Sept. 6 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 50m.
Sept 7 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 25m; Sunset 6h 50m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August, 29.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.642
Temperature of Air .. .. 78.1 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. 76.1 „
Dew Point .. .. .. 75.2 „
Relative humidity of Air .. 91% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10 .. 10.0 „
Maximum temprature of Air .. 80.1 „
Minimum .. .. .. 75.5 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. W. WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. 396 miles
Fall of Rain .. .. .. 1.24 inch
Total fall during month .. .. 14.37 „
Do. do. year .. .. 38.58 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 30th August. .. 0.83 „

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala has had 1.32in. of rain and Delhi 2.00in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the west of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hissar. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Lahore and Ambala the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the division.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.18in. of rain; Cawnpore 0.65in. and Allahabad 0.68in. Skies are heavily clouded and at Jhansi the air is damper than usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.18in. of rain, Mount Abu 0.10in. and Kotah 0.12in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Kotah. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bikaner and the minimum lower at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.47in. of rain, Ahmedabad 0.10in., Neemuch 0.64in. and Indore 4.75in. Skies are moderately clouded over Cutch and heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in excess at Dwarka. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Gujarat and at Indore; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.55in. of rain, Saugor 0.30in., Hoshangabad 0.46in. Khandwa 4.04in., Akola 0.33in., Amraoti 0.26in., Nagpur 0.55 in. and Chanda 0.21in. Skies are in general heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was generally lower than usual; the minimum was very nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.46 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 2.17in. and Marmagao 0.63in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday's maximum temperature of 80deg.1 (4deg. normal) and a minimum temperature of 75deg.6 (1deg below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.79in. of rain, Ahmadnagar 1.07in., Poona 1.69in., Belgaum 1.61in., Aurangabad 1.48in., Nizamabad 1.46in. and Hyderabad 0.22in. Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the northwest of the division. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was as usual.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay, which now lies over the north of the Central Provinces, has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and local in the east Punjab, the west United Provinces and Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar. The chief amount, which remains to be mentioned is 0.47in. at Mangalore.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in Rajputana, Gujarat, and Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 29th Aug. 1924 issued from Simla.

The depression from the Bay has intensified over the north of the Central Provinces and has caused an increase of rainfall in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India and the Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan, and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam and Malabar.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Rangoon three; Kyaukpu four; Akyab seven; Sibsagar one and a half; Silchar, Cox's Bazar, Calcutta four; Kookhali Satkhira one and a half; Khulna, Barisal, one; Cuttack, Chaibasa, Bracdly one and a half; Mukteswar one; Seoni two;

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF AUG. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
Punjab—				
Multan		4.42	4.60	—0.18
Rawalpindi		17.21	18.82	—1.61
Lahore	0.00	12.43	12.37	+0.06
Hissar		5.07	8.95	—3.88
Ambala	1.32	15.89	18.53	—2.64
Delhi	2.00	15.67	17.74	—2.05
United Provinces—				
Agra		13.95	19.38	—5.43
Mainpuri		24.16	18.21	+5.95
Jhansi	0.97	36.32	26.74	+9.58
Cawnpore	0.65	35.88	24.89	+10.99
Allahabad	0.68	30.45	28.12	+2.33
Sind—				
Jacobabad		0.28	2.07	—1.79
Karachi		2.15	5.45	—3.30
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		13.99	15.42	—1.43
Jaipur		24.40	17.97	+6.43
Kotah	0.12	34.97	20.96	+14.01
Mount Abu	0.10	29.18	48.00	—18.82
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		4.88	11.35	—6.49
Dwarka		3.58	11.21	—7.63
Veraval		11.78	15.01	—3.23
Rajkot		19.64	20.75	—1.01
Bhavnagar Para		7.84	16.84	—8.00
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.47	37.39	32.39	+5.00
Ahmedabad	0.10	16.72	23.55	—6.83
Deesa		15.18	19.58	—4.40
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.64	18.35	21.8[illegible]	—3.43
Indore	4.75	23.92	23.35	+0.57
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.60	46.96	41.35	+5.62
Saugor	0.30	29.01	33.71	—4.70
Hoshangabad ..	0.46	30.42	35.95	—5.53
Khandwa	4.04	16.48	20.28	—3.80
Akola	0.33	22.92	20.86	+2.06
Amraoti	0.26	16.21	21.62	—5.33
Nagpur	0.55	21.62	33.97	—12.35
Chanda	0.21	20.77	36.36	—15.59
Raipur	0.06	21.03	36.75	—15.72
Konkan—				
Bombay	1.46	39.41	55.86	—16.45
Ratnagiri	2.17	85.74	80.96	+4.78
Mormugao	0.63	82.20	76.36	+5.84
Karwar				
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.79	12.85	12.20	+0.65
Ahmednagar	1.07	9.77	10.91	—1.14
Poona	1.69	13.98	15.36	—1.38
Sholapur	0.08	8.15	13.63	—5.48
Bijapur	0.09	4.86	7.87	—3.21
Belgaum	1.61	39.49	33.77	+5.72
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	1.48	13.75	16.46	—2.71
Nizamabad (Indur.)	1.46	16.18	26.08	—9.52
Hyderabad	0.22	17.37	17.18	+0.19
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.47	118.63	95.91	+22.72
Calicut	0.01	128.13	79.67	+48.46
Cochin		115.50	63.96	+51.54
Ceylon—				
Colombo		25.94	16.22	+9.72
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulitatam ..		13.54	17.69	—4.15
Ballary		7.41	5.95	+1.46
Cuddapah		7.03	12.45	—5.42
Madras		11.65	10.30	+1.35
Bangalore		15.74	12.50	+1.24
Coimbatore		20.73	4.20	16.53
Trichinopoly		7.06	6.68	+0.38
Negapatam	—	2.04	6.04	—4.00

RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, August 30.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 29th August, 1924.

Cotton	1,956 bales.
Wheat	8,516 cwts.
Linseed	3,977 cwts.
Rape, etc	2,565 cwts.
Gingellyseed	120 cwts.
Poppyseed	120 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,109 cwts.
Castorseed	1,926 cwts.
Rice	399 cwts.
Myrabollams	nil.
Cottonseed	4,209 cwts.
Mowraseed	nil.
Gram	947 cwts.
Juwar	848 cwts.
Masur	nil.
Barley	1,390 cwts.
Bajri	877 cwts.
Coal	5,685 tons.

Ahmedabad, August 30th:—M.C. Kapadia Head Clerk of the correspondence branch of the local Head Post Office, who was arrested by the police for the alleged tampering with certain letters addressed to the "Navjivan" and a local book seller was produced before the magistrate who permitted him to be released on a bail. (A.P.)

Trichinopoly, August 30th:—Numbers 71, 74, 21 and 22 trains only will resume running through between Erode and Trichy on 31st instant. (A.P.)

The "Pioneer" understands that all arrangements for the erection of buildings at Nasik Road for the accommodation of the Government of India's Security Printing Press have been completed and construction is to be taken in hand at once. (A.P.)

Mr. B.R. Ranganatham, the Librarian of the Madras University Library has been deputed by the University authorities to go to England and America for special training in the organisation equipment and working of public and other libraries in those countries. (A.P.)

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN MARKETS

REPORT OF MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO

JULY, 24, 1924.

Cotton: The repeated warnings we have given our friends against placing too much confidence in the various predictions of a very large crop and a sharp decline in the market, have been fully justified. The new style semi-monthly report of the Bureau of Agriculture on the 21st showed a decline in condition instead of an improvement, as had been generally expected, and with rather unfavourable weather conditions since that report was made up, a great deal of short covering has caused a sucession of sharp bulges, assisted, as rumoured, by the operations of some large interests, seemingly convinced that still higher prices are warranted. Yesterday the strength of the market was due, also, to the continued high temperatures in Texas and the Mississippi Valley States.

It is with some hesitancy that we are perhaps contributing to further excitement by submitting today our second Consolidation of the individual estimates received in our Prize Contest, particulars of which were given in our special circular of June 19th. The tabulation of the very numerous local estimates, exactly as received, without any modification on our part results as follows:—

State	Estimated crop 1924	Census crop 1923
Alabama ...	717,511	598,924
Arizona ...	116,141	77,686
Arkansas ...	822,231	642,368
California ...	85,415	55,285
Georgia ...	829,980	612,531
Louisiana ...	389,638	273,574
Mississippi ...	804,656	621,836
Missouri ...	215,632	124,212
New Mexico ...	51,708	28,333
North Carolina ...	700,666	1,050,474
Oklahoma ...	949,340	665,736
South Carolina ...	724,825	798,025
Tennessee ...	272,587	233,980
Texas ...	4,433,068	4,209,941
Virginia ...	41,883	51,646
Florida and Sundries (averaged 10 p.c. increase) ...	21,942	19,947
Total ...	11,177,225	10,159,498

While we feel convinced that in due course this very expensive experiment will enable us to furnish our friends with really valuable crop indications, we wish to repeat that it is only an experiment and that the figures must not be taken as a crop estimate of ours. Meanwhile, however, we believe that they can be accepted as a pretty fair indication that the crop is pointing to a very moderate final outturn, rather than to the fairly large crop to which the cotton world has been looking forward.

Weather conditions will, of course, continue to be the ruling factor, but we believe we are warranted in advising our friends to take advantage of fair reactions for conservative purchases.

Coffee: The pivotal market factor is, of course, the duration of the Brazilian revolution and that seems to be any man's guess. There has, of course, been little new business doing, except in the way of liquidation, or switching early commitments to later positions, but yesterday there was a tendency to sell in the expectation that the revolutionists may win and establish different methods of distribution.

Sugar: The feature continues to be the slack demand for refined, and although yesterday the outlook was slightly improved and there was some Wall Street buying of contract, there seems little reason to expect any decided revival: this apathy during July is leading to doubts as to the possibility of sustaining the price level later, when the crops commence to move, and we would only advise scalping purchases on breaks.

The Chicago Market: With evidence accumulating that the Canadian crops are miserable, and somewhat similar reports from Russia, there has been active replacing of speculative holdings on a large scale, and the market has become a very broad affair with every indication of still higher prices, with a succession of wide swings. After such bulges as that of yesterday, caution is advisable, but we think purchases on fair recessions would be advisable.

METALS.

London, Aug. 29.

English best Selected Copper £66 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 1/4
Copper Braziers (84) £64.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter 28½ nominal
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4
Tin Block £255

London, Aug. 30.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 66 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 62 1/4
Copper Braziers	„ 84
Yellow Metal	„ 7 7/8
Hard Spelter	„ 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 3/4
Tin Block	255

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 29.

Para Fine Hard Cure Oct./Dec. sellers 14 3/4.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. dull and easier 13 5/8

London, Aug. 30.

Para Fine Hard CureOct Dec seller 14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug, Firm dearer moderate Busness 13 7/8

FREIGHT.

London, Aug. 29.

Freight of coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6.

London, Aug. 30.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15/- to 15/6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 9/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 545.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 605.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 595.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. —

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 311.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.51.
London—Paris Frcs 82.69.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.90.
London—Brussels Frcs 89.20.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks —

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet but uncertain.

London, Aug. 29.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 9/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4.12.1 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 7/16 steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 30.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank demand	1/5 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 1/2
Frs. Demand	560
American Dollars	311
Hongkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	234
Japan	128
Singapore	165

Market Steady.

London, Aug. 29.

Rentes 3 per cent 53½
Berlin Cheques on London 34 7/16
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver: Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.86
Christiania	32.44
Amsterdam	11.60
Switzerland	23.86
Belgium Yesterdays	89.87

London, Aug. 29.

Exchange on London in Paris 82.72
„ „ in Germany 18,860,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 101.40

New York, Aug. 29.

Demands Bills 4. 50. 75

London, Aug. 30.

Rentes 3 per cent 53 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet
Interest day to day loans 2 3–4.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3–8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Since 5 £ 23

Exchange on Paris	8235
„ „ Warsaw	2345
„ „ Prague	15000
„ „ Beljium	8925
„ „ Athens	24400

DISCOUNTS.

London. Aug 29.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4.
88 13/16, for Dec., 4 3/16 for March
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4

STOCKS.

London, Aug. 29.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £99 3/4 —1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4—1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16
Conversion Loan 5½ per cent £77 1/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent 100 7/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent 112½
Consols 2½ per cent 57½
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 47½ nominal
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 3/8—1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 56 3/8 —1/8

London, Aug. 30.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960–90 ..	£ 89 3/4	nrchgd.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 3/4	„
War Loan 5% 1929–47 ..	£ 101 9/16	„
Conversion Loan ..	£ 77 1/4	„
Indian Loan 5 1–2% ..	£ 100 7 8	„
„ „ 7%	£ 112 1/2	„
Consols 2 1–2%	£ 57 1/2	„
Rupee Paper 3 1–2% ..	47 1–2	„
Indian Stock 3 1–2%		
(Sterling Loan)	66 3/8	„
Govt. Securities 3% ..	56 3/8	„

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tea shares were buyoant, the whole list advancing. Securities were difficult to procure to satisfy the purchasers. Remarkable strength of the market attracted the gambling element but when the market takes downward turn, there may be scramble to get out, which calculated to cause sharp set back in prices.

Assam Doars were at 44.—Consolidated Tea and lands at 55½, Amalgamated Teas at 32.—. Deundi at 29 Lunuva at 13, Jokai at 80

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

A further advance of 9 to 32 points in New York futures has been reported to-day The market opened easier on traders selling but closed steady on shorts covering. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 14 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 29th instant as under:—

"Shorts buying freely stimulated by higher securities on favourable German news."

The American markets since the last two days show a moderate rise in values and although the selling power is not yet exhausted we think that any signs of unfavourable weather would show a quick improvement, whereas continued good weather will not now affect the market as to cause a material set back.

As regards the position of our market, the tone at the moment is steady due to the fact that there is a fairly good enquiry coming from Japan, and we consider prices to slowly advance as the season progresses.

In response to a further moderate rise in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 494 i.e., Rs. 4 higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully Good M. G. Broach April/May. On moderate selling by Shroffs the market declined to Rs. 493½, but again improved to Rs. 494½ on Commission Houses and Brokers buying.

Around this level Bazar operators sold which caused a decline and the market gave way to Rs. 493 and closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 494½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 496½ and going down by half a rupee closed firm at Rs. 498 at 6 p.m. on buying by Offices and Marwari Shroffs.

Fine M. G. Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 468½ and closed at Rs. 470 on Japanese Houses buying. Fully Good M. G Bengal Dec/January was nominally quoted Rs. 423.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was moderate and about 2,000 bales were reported to hav changed hands.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

BOMBAY August 30.

Fully Good Broach April-May	498
Fully Good Bengal Dec-/January	427
Fine Oomra Dec./January	475

COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 600 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 2,500 Bales
Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard 15.76 moderate request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.15
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	24.73
January	24.27
March	24.54

New York Noon Call

October	24.66
January	24.27
March	24.56

New Orleans 10 a.m.

October	23.93
January	24.13

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

October	14.02	—.09

Eastern Produce at 74, Empire of India at 75.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/4/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/3/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/3/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/4/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/2.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Bar gold ready s. 92-1.
Silver ready d. 34-7.
Silver forward d. 34-7.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Steady, Continent bought, China doing nothing.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86.
5 per cent War Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.
3 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.

SHARES.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

London, Aug. 29.

Chartered Bank of India, A and China £20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £136.
National Bank of India, Ltd. £45.
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6.
P and O Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 3/4

London, Aug. 30.

Chartered Bank of India A and China	£ 20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 136
National Bank of India, Ltd ..	£ 45
Eastern Bank of India, Ltd. ..	£ 6
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	£ 10 3/4

January	13.77	—.12
March	13.77	—.12
May	13.73	—.13

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

On 8th September market will be closed at 5-30. p.m.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 29.

Total Actual Export 8,000 Bales
Total Forwarded 45,000 Bales.
Total Imports 26,000 Bales.
Total Stock 403,000 Bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 56,020 Bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Market was firm with extensive demand and large turnover.
Water Twist 2/0½
Frinters Cloth 47/6

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	14.12	plus .01
November	13.96	„ .01
January	13.90	„ .01
March	13.90	„ .01
May	13.88	„ .02
Egyptians January		13.90

CLOSING PRICES

COTTON DELIVERY MID-UPLANDS G. O. C. LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

September	14.57	plus .08
October	14.02	—.09
November	13.86	—.09
December	13.73	—.11
January	13.77	—.12
February	13.77	—.12
March	13.77	—.12
April	13.74	—.12
May	13.73	.13
June	13.59	—.15
July	13.54	—.14

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Aug. 29.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 30,000
Day's Exports to Continent 3,000
Futures at New York

October	25.11	plus .31
December	24.75	„ .62
January	24.72	„ .27
March	24.98	„ .23
Spot Cotton at New York	27.15	„ .30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.82	„ .30

Futures at New Orleans

October	24.32	„ .30
December	24.51	„ .29

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/16
Demand Bills Silver foreign mined 68 3/4.

New York, Aug. 30.

Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports 27,000
Day's Export to Great Britain ..
„ „ to Continent 4,00

Futures at New York

October	24.64	—.47
December	24.35	—.40
January	24.34	—.39
March	24.58	—.40
Spot Cotton at New York	25.90	—.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.25	—.57

Futures at New Orleans

October	23.97	—.35
December	24.18	—.33

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/16
Silver Foreign mined 68 3/4.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 29

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 111,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 13,000 Bales
Week's Exports to France and Continent 15,000 Bales
Week's Exports to Japan 3,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 267,000 Bales

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug. 30.

Futures at New York

October	24.64	—.47
December	24.35	—.40
January	24.34	—.38
March	24.58	—.40

Tele. Transfers 1/5 9/32 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 34 3/8 quiet.

New York, 29.

Futures at New York.

October	25.11	plus .31
December	24.75	„ .32
January	24.72	„ .27
March	24.98	„ .23

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

September	21.00	plus.05
October	19.60	—.05
November	19.35	—.05
December	19.14	—.01
January	18.89	—.01
February	18.79	—.01
March	18.74	—.01
April	18.66	—.01
May	18.59	—.01
June	18.53	—.01
July	18.47	—.01

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, August, 30.

	Bales.
Tata in Sight..	351000
Egyptian Visible Supply	87000
East Indian „ „	195000
American „ „	817000
Other „ „	253000
Total Sales	56000
East India Sales	14,000
Total Speculation	..
„ Export	..
East India Export	..
„ „ Stock	85,000
„ „ Forward	2,100
„ „ Actual Export	1000
„ „ Imports	..
„ „ Speculation	2,200
American Afloat	12,000
East Indian Afloat	143,000
Total Afloat	148,000

COTTON

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Aug. 29

M. G., Bengal, Good	10.85
M. G., Bengal, Fully Good	11.25
M. G., Bengal, Fine	11.65
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.90
No. 1 Oomra, Fully Good	11.40
No 1 Oomra, Fine	11.90
M. G. Broach, Good,	11.40
M. G. Broach, Fully Good	11.80
M. G. Broach Fine	12.20
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.75
M. G. Scinde, Fully Good	11.15
M. G. Scinde Fine	11.55

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 29.

Barletta Russo 63½lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 52/6.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 54/6.
Australian Aug./Sept. buyers 56½6.
Market is firm on America and better Continental trade.
Choice White Karachi Aug./Sept. buyers 54.
Soft Red Karachi Nominal.
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. for July shipment 53/6 and for Aug. shipment to Continent, paid 53/7½
Rosario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. paid for July shipment to Continent 54/6 and paid for Aug. shipment to United Kingdom 55, for 64 lbs. paid for Aug. shipment to Continent 55.
Cargo, Choice White Karachi paid for July shipment to United Kingdom 53/3 and paid for Aug. shipment to Continent 53/9.
Cargo, Australian New Crop paid for Dec. shipment to United Kingdom 56/3.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 29.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firmer but quiet at £ 20 3/8 buyers for Aug. Sept. shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay closed firmer but little doing at £10 5/8 buyers for Aug./Sept. shipment.
Castorseed Bombay was slow and easier with fair quantity of offering closed for Aug./Sept. sellers at £28 7/8.

London, Aug. 30.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Aug/Sept. sellers 20 3/4
Firm held for advance on better options and drought Argentine.—Buyers not followed
Cottonseed Aug/Sept. sellers firm 10 3/4
Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. inactive 29
Ferozepore Real Bold Aug/Sept. quoted 21 1/2
Toria Real Bold Aug/Sept. sellers 21 1/2
Brown Cawnpore Aug/Sept. quoted 20 3/4
Tone:—Fully steady.
Barley Cargoes Karachi continent paid 41/9
Barley Cargoes Karachi London sellers 42/3
Rice:—No business reported.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags for Aug./Sept. sellers £22 3/8. Firmer but not much doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.
Raw Linseed Aug. buyers 41/6
Raw Linseed buyers etc. Sept./Dec. Done and Buyers 40 7/8.

London, Aug. 29.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Aug./Sept. shipment at £22 1/4 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Janu-/Feb. shipment to Hull at £19 1/8. In Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi afloat at 53/3 and for Aug. at 53/9 and in Wheat, Cargo, Australian new crop for Dec. shipment at 56/3 and in Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi afloat at 53/3.
Linseed:—Firm
Cottonseed:—Quiet.
Linseed Oil:—Firm.
Wheat:—Firm.

London, Aug. 30.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept. sellers 53/6
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept. sellers 54/6
Australian Aug/Sept. buyers 56/6.
Choice White Karachi Aug/Sept. buyers 54/3
Soft Red Karachi Aug/Sept. buyers 53/6
Cargo Choice White Karachi (15 Sept.) paid 55
Cargo Australian Dec/Jan. sellers 57
Tone of wheat firmer
Wheat afloat to United Kingdom quarters 2,465,000

London, Aug. 30.

Business was done to-day in Wheat choice White Karachi (15 Sept.) 55
Wheat parcel choice White Karachi Sept.Oct. 54 1/4
Wheat parcel Red Karachi Sept./Oct. 53 1/2
Barley Indian Cargo Sept. at 41 3/4 parcels afloat 40 3/4

London, Aug. 30.

Linseed held for higher prices in reports drought in Argentine.—Buyers refuse follow.

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 29.

Barley, Cargo, Karachi 41 buyers for Aug./Sept. shipment.

RAPESEEDS.

London, Aug. 29.

Ferozepore Real Bold Aug./Sept. quoted £21½
Toria Aug./Sept. sellers £20½
Brown Cawnpore Aug./Sept. Hull buyers £20 3/4.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 29.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Sept. sellers 21/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 21/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/2.

London, Aug. 30.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Sept. Sellers 20–9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct Dec. Sellers 21–9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan/Mar Sellers 22/—
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan/Mar Sellers 22/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan/Mar Sellers 22/2

London, Aug. 29.

Cuban Sugar Sep. Sellers. 19/6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants, Association).

Bombay, Aug. 31

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	3	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	6
Elphinstone	1	2	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	3
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar), per lb. ..	1	7	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth X Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	3
Diamond Chula per lb.	1	5	6
Tata (Darji) per lb, ...	0	0	0
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece ..	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Racheal	7	4	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	10	0
Hindustan	12	10	0

"SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS'S BILLS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The system of Indian currency is not a composite system in which one metal rules and owners pay only as sateilites. Our system is that of diluted bimetallism. The alternate standards are Gold and Rupee. Just at present the ruling standard is the rupee. Expert economists call it the "Lymping Silver standard" Under the sway of economic laws, gold standard would replace the rupee standard as soon as exchaugo crosses the legal rate of 24d. gold. That rate is equivalent of the rupee price of gold at Rs. 16 per tola, so until gold becomes so cheap the gold standadd would not come into power. Till then the present rupee standard diluted by the misappropriated part of the reserve against paper currency would continue to rule.

Sir Purshottamdas seeks to stabilize the standard. Even by adopting the rate of 16d. to a rupee equal to the market price of Rs. 24 per tola, it cannot be stabilized as long as the Government retains the power to dilute the present rupee standard by fresh coinage of rupees or by undue expansion of notes without equivalent reserve. His bills should, therefore, be amended by the addition of further clauses preventing such dilution. The following wordings for the additional clauses are suggested:—The coinage of rupees and the expansion of paper currency without an equivalent reserve in gold shall cease until the Indian Legislative Assembly declares by a special resolution that in their opinion the gold standard is firmly established in India." I would appeal to those members of the Assembly who have a grasp of the economic problems relating to Indian Currency, to move this amendment. It is doubtful if Sir Purshottamdas will like it. One would rather expect him to oppose it because he represents the Indian Merchants Chamber which is likely to be against any restriction on the expansion of paper currency, perhaps unconsciously oblivious of the fact that (1) Under the present rule of 50 per cent reserve against paper currency every addition to it means inflation and (2) every increase in paper currency must increase the reserve by 50 per cent which would be in silver if not in gold. If it is necessary to emphasise the importance of preventing any further dilution because every act of dilution is a step of approach nearer the silver standard. Because this much would not be enough, other clauses are suggested as under:—

The Gold Standard Reserve be added to the Paper Currency Reserve and an equivalent amount of Government of India loans forming part of the present investments of the Paper Currency Reserve be cancelled.

This clause would amalgamate the Gold Standard Reserve with the Paper Currency Reserve. It would also replace the practically dead securities in the form of Government of India loans by the comparatively liquid resources of the Gold Standard Reserve.

On more clause suggested as follows would show why the above change is needed:—

"That notes of the denomination of one hundred pounds be issued to the extent of the Gold Standard Reserve and notes of the denomination of one thousand rupees or above be cancelled to the same extent. These Gold notes be declared legal tender in India and payable in England in British legal tender from the resources of the present Gold Standard Reserve proposed to be transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve; and that similar Gold notes may be issued freely against an equivalent deposit of gold in India or in England".

These clauses will, it is hoped, not go counter to the canons of the so-called "Exchange Standard", and yet they will restore the gold standard without the gold coins. Thereafter the problem will only be how to manage the Paper Currency.

For want of space, discussion, about the other aspects of the alteration in the rate of exchange which Sir Purshottamdas has proposed in his bills, must be reserved for another occassion.—Yours, etc.

S. B. DAVE.

4/15 Kalian Building,
Kandewadi, Girgaum.
Aug. 30.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 2.

Ganesh Chathurti and Samvantsari: Bank holiday.

WEDNESDAY, September 3.

Standing Committee meets 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

MATHIAS—On 1st of September, at Yusuf Building, Mazagon, the darling son of P. I. Mathias, Teacher, St. Mary's High School. Age 2 months. Funeral will leave the house at 5 p.m. to-day (Monday)

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

Weather permitting the Band of the 1st Battalion, 4th Bombay Grenadiers, will play a selected programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Monday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Moriaka Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 4th September, 1924.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Osterly" via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

The O S K's steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 29th instant and is due to arrive here via regular ports of call on 27th September.

..POONA SAMARTH MELA.

The Samarth Mela of Poona is coming to Bombay in Ganesh festival. The first concert will be given under the presidentship of Dr. Welkar to-day (Monday) at 9-15 p.m. in Marwadi Vidyalaya.

LOKMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYA SHALA SAHAYYAK MELA.

The public performance of the above Mela will be performed to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Hiraibag Hall. Principal S. V. Puntambeker, of the National College, will preside. All persons believing in National Education requested to be present and to contribute their mite to the above Mela.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

The twenty-third anniversary of the Samaj Library will be celebrated on the Ganesh Chaturthi Day (Tuesday) 2nd instant at 9-0 a.m. (S.T.) in the Prabhu Seminary Hall, Thakurdwar, when the presence of all members is earnestly solicited.

Mr. Manikram Nanabhai Talpade, B.A., LL.B. will preside.

BOMBAY CHRISTIAN COUNCIL.

A public missionary meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Bombay on Wednesday (3rd Sept.) at 6 p.m. The speakers are: The Rev. J. M. Blough (Chairman of the Council) on "The Greatest Need of the Church"; Mr. P. O. Philip (Secretary, National Christian Council) on "Indian Expression of Christianity"; Bishop J. W. Robinson on "Jesus Christ and Racialism."

KALBADEVI GANESHOTSAVA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal a competitive examination for spinning will be held on Wednesday (3rd Sept.) in the Murarji Gokuldas Hall, Caval Street, from 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. The candidates are to send in their applications so as to reach the Secretary, Narayan Bulwant Deshpande, Princes Street, Bombay (2) before 6 p.m. on 31st instant. The Charkhas and cotton slivers required for the purpose are to be brought by the candidates themselves. The first five successful candidates are to be awarded prizes of Rs. 7, 6, 5, 4 and 3 in order of their merits.

LECTURE ON ENGINEERING EDUCATION

It is proposed to celebrate the School Day Gathering of the School of Engineering, on the 5th instant in the School premises. All the "Old Boys" are cordially invited to attend. Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S., Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore will preside. Mr. P. H. England, of the Madras Educational Service will address the audience on "Some Aspects of Engineering Education."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Rupert of Hentzau is the featured attraction at the Excelsior Theatre all this week and the theatre was crowded at all the performances on Saturday and Sunday.

From the moment the first scene is flashed on the screen, the interest of the audience is caught and it never wavers through the succession of exciting episodes and tender love passages until the story terminates—as all good stories should—in the downfall of the villain and the promised reunion of the lovers. Lew Cody is an irresistible Rupert, unprincipled and dishonourable, but no man, how the ladies love him! But they couldn't help loving the hero more, especially when that role was played by Bert Lytell. Unfortunately though they didn't have a chance against Elaine Hammerstein, who makes a most delectable queen. The rest of the cast was equally well chosen, and the other favourite stars also do credit to themselves.

GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LTD.

The Twenty-eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., was held on the 30th August at 1 p.m. in their registered offices in the Canada Building, Mr. Bradby presiding.

In the course of the Directors' Report ending 31st December, 1923, it was stated that owing to trade conditions prevailing, the Company had a working loss of Rs. 4,00,921-11-9 and Rs. 3,89,725-14-11 were carried forward to the debit account.

The Report was adopted and passed.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ONE DAY'S SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of an interesting case in which a dwarf 2ft. 4in. high stood charged with abetment of cheating.

Mr. Thanawalla conducted the prosecution. The facts of the case were that the accused Pinto alias Mahomed Nazir Mahomed, a recent convert to Christianity had kidnapped a girl Jaithum aged 5 years from Karachi and took her to Calcutta and there he kidnapped a boy named Madhia. He brought them to Bombay last month having represented to them that they could be all happy. Both the boy and the girl were nicely dressed and the accused got printed certain cards asking the public to help those whose names were mentioned therein. He represented in the cards that the boy was deaf and dumb and that they were orphans. About the end of July last he took both of them to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. Some of the European officers gave some rupees to the children which were taken by the accused.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60.

A FALSE CHARGE OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acing Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Hill charged Rosin Fernandez, a Goanese Ayah, with the theft of a gold necklace valued at Rs 52, at the instance of Nihalchand, a Marwari.

The complainant in the course of his deposition said that the accused Rosin came to his shop at Chira Bazar on the 25th instant. She said she wanted to purchase a necklace and so the complainant showed her a number of necklaces. In the meanwhile, another customer happened to come to his shop and he went to attend to him. During that time the accused left the shop and subsequently it was found that one necklace weighing 2½ tolas was missing. The complainant instituted a search for the accused but she was not found. On the 29th instant she again came to the shop, when the complainant saw the accused wearing the lost necklace, and so handed her over to the police.

The accused completely denied the allegations and said that the necklace belonged to her sister who had given her for wearing. It was purchased at Goa ten months ago. She had never gone to the shop of the complainant. On the 29th instant she had been to see an Ayah for employment, when the complainant caught her by the neck and said that the necklace she was wearing was his. The complainant then handed her over to the police.

His Worship disbelieved the story of the complainant and acquitted the accused remarking that the accused should, if she thought proper, institute a case against the complainant for bringing a false charge against her.

PATHANS GETS 6 MONTHS' R. I.

Gulam Nabbi Syedalli and Roja Khan Nooralli Pathans, were hauled up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the acting third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday for illicit importation of charas in Bombay.

Excise Inspector Vaz, who led the prosecution said that both the accused were arrested on the 29th instant at Victoria Terminus on suspicion. When they were searched 2 seers and 30 tolas of 'Charas' were found on the person of the first accused and 2 seers on that of the second accused. The quantity of 'Charas' was hidden very cleverly in the caps and soles of the shoes of the accused.

Both the accused denied the charges.

His Worship, however, convicted both the accused on evidence and sentenced them each to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Furthering hearing of the case in which Mr. P. Ananda Rao stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of two items of Rs. 578-3-0 alleged to have been paid to Messrs. Moncrieff and Breden and Rs. 73-9-3 alleged to have been paid to Messrs. Phipson and Co., at the instance of Mr. Pennock, Secretary, Grand Masonic Lodge, was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Spencer conducted the prosecution, while Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

Mr. Barret, witness for the prosecution, deposed that he was employed as an assistant to Mr. Pennock over 4 years ago. He resigned the service of the Masonic Lodge last January owing to illness. He knew Mr. Ananda Rao as a clerk in the office. Mr. Ananda Rao used to receive cash and contributions that came to the office, prepare a memo and send them to Mr. Pennock. Mr. Ananda Rao used to pay the employees and make distributions, and take the remaining cash to his home.

Ananda Rao, the accused in the course of his statement, stated that it was part of his duty to prepare memos and place them before Mr. Pennock and Mr. Pennock to send the memos to the Treasurer, with a covering letter requesting the Treasurer to send cheques for the amount shown. The letters were typed by the accused and signed by Mr. Pennock. The cheques were drawn by the Treasurer in favour of Mr. Pennock. All the cheques were bearer cheques. The cheques were usually cashed by the peons but at times they were cashed by the accused. Payments to different creditors were made by the peons who used to bring receipts for the amounts paid. The accused was a half-timer in February and March. Mr. Pennock sometimes gave cash to the accused for making payments. The accused made the payments through the peons.

Pennock was in monetary difficulties at the time. It was Mr. Pennock's duty to send drafts to the Grand Lodge in England. The accused typed the letters to the bank at Mr. Pennock's instance. He went with the letters and got the notes to the value of £163-1-0 and £24-11-6 which he delivered to Mr. Pennock. He did not know what happened to the notes. The accused never interfered with Mr. Pennock's account with Messrs. Tove & Co. but he had a separate account with the same firm.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The case was adjourned to September 15th.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Balaram Chinoo was charged with rash and negligent driving. The facts of the case were that on the 27th instant at about 10-45 a.m. the accused was driving his car along Carnac Road going towards Crawford Market. A private carriage driven by Sukharam Baloo was proceeding along Hornby Road towards the Market. At the junction of Sheikh Memon Street and Carnac Road, the victoria driver shouted out to the taxi-driver to stop his car which was driven fast. Instead of stopping his car, he dashed against the victoria with the result that the four rubber tyres of the gharry came off, and the left mudguard was bent. The accused suddenly ran away and the coachman meeting a Police Constable informed him of the accident. The accused was arrested on the 29th instant.

His Worship on the evidence sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month.

"THE KHOST TROUBLE."

THE TRUE FACTS.

The Consul General of Afghanistan writes from Simla:—

Sir,—As certain news items published in some Indian newspapers speak of the Khost trouble and the meeting of the Loi Jirgah at Kabul, and tend to give a false interpretation to the case; the following facts are being forwarded to you for your kind publication.

Firstly, the Loi Jirgah means an Afghan national gathering, composed of representatives of all parts of Afghanistan, which meets to discuss matters effecting their country. About two years ago, when His Majesty, the Amir, was spending the winter at Jalalabad, this meeting took place for the first time. This year, its second meeting was held at Pamqau Kabul on the 19th of July, and after achieving real success, concluded its labours on the 30th of that month. Details of the proceedings will be published in Afghan publications, and a copy will be sent to you. It may, however, be made clear that the Loi Jirgah does not relate to either any particular clan or representative, but it is a gathering of all the Nationals of Afghanistan.

Regarding the Khost trouble, the Government of Afghanistan have a bond of nationality, religion and relationship with the people of khost, and in virtue of the fact they never desired, nor desire in future, to use arms against Khostics. Although, of course, in accordance to their outlook the Afghan Government desire leniently to dissuade those misguided people, who so foolishly have agitated. The gathering of troops is merely a precautionary measure. So far as is known, the settlement of this question is well within view.

PATHANS OUT AGAIN.

MILKWOMAN ROBBED OF HER JEWELLERY.

At about 2-30 a.m. on Saturday a dacoity was committed at Parel Tank Road in the house of a milkman Bhaiya, who and his wife were brutally belaboured by lathis and clasp knives by some Pathan dacoits and ornaments valued at Rs. 1,000 were taken away. It appears from inquiry that the Bhaiya and his wife were awakened from their sleep by about half a dozen Pathans when the door of their room was forced open. The Bhaiya having challenged the intruders was brutally assaulted on chest and head, while his wife who raised an alarm was similarly dealt with. The dacoits then tore off the woman's ear along with the earring and not satisfied with this they proceeded to relieve her of other ornaments which she had put on her body. The Pathans then went away carrying away jewellery with them valued at about Rs. 1,000. The police being informed, repaired to the scene and removed the Bhaiya and his wife to J. J. Hospital where they are detained for treatment.

The Bhaiya's wife in her statement says she had seen the Pathans about half a dozen in number loitering about in that locality before. The police have arrested some Pathans residing in that locality and enquiry is in progress.

BOMBAY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

INCREASED FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH

The Annual Report of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory states that the output in the manufacture of Haffkine's Plague Prophylactic has been considerably higher in 1923 than in the two previous years, nearly 3 lakhs of doses more than in 1922 and over 4 lakhs more than in 1921. Nearly three quarters of million rats were received and three hundred and five thousand were dissected and fully examined. Of these 2.77 per cent. were found plague infected.

The scheme of Anti-Rabic treatment has been a success as is evident by the extension of the measure by the opening of various centres of treatment throughout the Province. 1368 persons applied for treatment at Parel during the year under report.

In regard to general diagnostic measures, the activities of the Laboratory are disappointing. The reason why the Laboratory is so little used for general diagnostic purposes is partly its distance—about 6 miles from the Bombay City and the delays liable to be caused in the examinations of delicate materials sent by post. Moreover, most hospitals have small clinical rooms where simple methods of diagnosis can be performed and medical practitioners have access to some of the many laboratories under private control which purport to be able to carry out the usual diagnostic measures. The unrestricted growth of these small clinical laboratories is by no means an unmixed blessing and may even in some cases amount to a menace. A great deal of harm may be done by the "Pathological reports" of ill-trained, careless or dishonest persons and this form of unqualified medical practice will have to be legislated for before very long.

A scheme is being considered whereby this Laboratory would be brought into closer touch with the Public Health Laboratories throughout the Presidency and this might be extended to include a number of clinical laboratories which are under the control of Government. The attitude of isolation which has in the past been by force of circumstances a tendency of the Parel Laboratory will, it is hoped, give way to one where it may act as a parent Laboratory to all those in the Presidency. This change in attitude must be of slow growth, but once a commencement has been made it is hoped that it will extend rapidly and the Laboratory will take its proper place as the head and front of medical research throughout the Presidency.

A table showing the values of certain food stuffs in calories has been prepared at the request of the Director, Labour Office, Bombay, and will shortly be published by him.

The work of the Laboratory is being extended by establishment of a Pharmacological Unit for the investigation of the values of indigenous drugs and also of a Biochemical Unit. The Indian Research Fund Association has generously agreed to provide Rs. 18,000 for the former scheme and Rs. 62,000 for the latter. The Government of Bombay have agreed to find a further sum of Rs. 14,484 to equip the Pharmacological Laboratory and to pay the subordinate staff. The establishment of these two units will practically complete the staff required for research into problems of tropical disease in all its aspects and should give a great impetus to the activities of, and will increase the prestige of, the Laboratory.

GULBARGA RIOTING.

CROSS EXAMINA THE PUJARI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBARGA, Aug. 30.

What is known as Murgama Buswana case in which 24 Mahomedans are accused of dacoity, riot and desecration of Hindu temple was again heard to-day. Mulappa Pujari of the temple was again cross-examined before the Court of Commission.

Mr. Asghar, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the accused No. 11 assisted by Mr. Qiaymul Haque, Pleader; while Mr. Mahomed Qadir Hussain, Government Pleader, Zaidi, led the prosecution assisted by Mr. Nak, Barrister-at-Law.

Mulappa cross-examined by Mr. Asghar deposed that he always slept at home but at every *punum* and *amaz* he slept at the temple. Sometimes Puja was performed at night at about 9-15. He went to the temple on the night of the fracas but had not fallen asleep when he heard shouts "din din"; and alighting from temple he stood under a tree nearby. He remembered having seen some of those he recognised in the Court as being among the mob. He said that he did not know Ebrahim Sahib by name but had often seen him. He did not see Narsingrao, the first witness on the night of riot. He did not know whether Ebrahim had a stick on the night of riot.

Mr. Asgar closed his cross-examination and Mr. Naik presented a petition praying that witness should be examined on the spot of occurrence. He said that inconvenience of rain and sun could be easily overcome by the erection of a tent and it was not too much trouble when the required accurate details. No place would be better than the actual place of occurrence to get these.

Again cross-examined by Mr. Mohamed Qadir Hussain, the pujari said that he locked the temple on the night of the fracas and gave the keys to Mulavva, a female attendant of the temple.

The case is proceeding.

GULBARGA, Aug. 30.

In the afternoon sitting of the Commission in the Margana Temple case cross examination of Suntappa was concluded. He deposed that Hussain Sahib took a stone into the temple. He said that there might have been many others but he did not see them. Witness deposed that Hujju brought two stones and gave them to Shaik Ameer. Witness admitted having had a woman named Hussanbee in his house two or three months ago. He said that he had not quarrelled with Shamsuddin (accused No. 7). Witness further said that he was present at the Panchanama and told the police of what he saw. In answer to a question from a commissioner Suntappa stated that Hussainbee was a relative of his, she was a convert to Mahomedanism and used to visit his house. He was not aware of any dealings between Hussainbee and Shamsuddin (accused No. 7).

The next witness for the prosecution was Thukappa Sadanundappa, a sweetmeat seller who deposed that while going to bazaar he came near the tree near Margama temple and saw 25 to 30 people who came from Shurrabasappa temple from where he heard gun fire emanate. When he passed Narsingrao's house, while on his way to bazar, he saw him standing on the roof. Witness climbed the roof of Caravanserai, adjoining Margama temple, and took with him on his head a tray of sweetmeat.

He deposed in cross-examination by Mr. Asgar, bar-at-law, that he sometimes sold his eatables in a toddy shop. He noticed that the mob were armed with big sticks. He did not see the idol of Margama brought out of the temple but only noticed it when it was being kicked on the road. After a short cross examination by Qiaymul Haque the witness was dismissed.

Mulavva, a female attendant of Margama temple was the next witness. She deposed in cross examination, that Mulappa, the Pujari locked the temple doors and gave her the key on the night of the fracas. The witness was then dismissed.

The Court will again meet to-morrow.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBARGA, August 31.

The next witness Chandappa in Margama Buswana case before the Commission sitting in judgment on 24 accused charged with dacoity, riot, and the desecration of Margama and Baswana temples in recent riots, was called to-day. He deposed that he was a Lingayat merchant whose house was about two yards from Margama temple. On Thursday 14th August he was sitting on raised platform in front of his house when he saw 20 to 25 men coming towards Margama some with sticks and some with swords. Three or four mounted the temple varandah, four got hold of image and passing it down from hand to hand broke it at the bottom. He recognised Shaik Ameer whom the later alleged to be armed with sword and among leaders of mob coming from Shurnabasappa Temple were Ismail Ali Sahib Huhjja Mahboob Sahib Rukmuddin accused number 22 and Rukmuddin accused number 19. He recognised Hujju Hussain Sahib who, he alleged, was not present among accused and Shaik Ameer as having climbed temple. After damaging Margama mob directed its attention towards Buswana. Hujju, he recognised, as having carried stones to temple. Cross-examined by Quiaymul Haque witness stated that he saw Narsingrao came out of his house and sit on the platform outside the house but he saw no one besides Narasingrao. Witness deposed further that he recognised Shaik Ameer Mohomed Ismail Ali Saib and Russul Sahib leading mob coming from Shurnabasappa temple.

At this stage of proceedings, Ramachander Naik presented a petition and asked permission of Commission to allow taking the photographs of temples and surroundings, stating that although a permission had been sought three or four times it had not been granted and as things were being materially altered petition might be granted. Otherwise material evidence would be lost in the case.

The cross-examination of witness was continued by Mohamed, Qadir Hussain and Chandappa deposed that he could not say definitely where the crowd originally came from. Mr. M. A. Khalidi appeared for accused members 17 to 24 and in further cross-examination witness stated that his shop was closed about 9 or ten o'clock at night. He saw Mulavva standing in the street. Narsingrao was one of the witness He said he know accused No. 21 since childhood. His name was Rukmuddin who was son of Imam Sahib. Asked by the Commission what he meant by saying he returned home at seven on night of dam age when he usually returned at 9 after his shop was closed witness replied that on the day in question his shop was closed.

On Mr. Naik's petition order of court was passed that petition was important and it might be brought up to-morrow.

At the afternoon sitting of the Commission, Sadasivuppa was examined as a prosecution witness. He deposed that on August 14th he heard a sound of firing at Shurnabasappa temple and about half an hour later he saw about 25 men going in the direction of Murgama temple. He said these 25 men forcibly entered the temple. Hujju brought stones from Narsingrao's house and handed them to another man. Next he heard a battery sound from within the temple. Meanwhile Hujju climbed the pinnacle of the temple and broke down the *kullus* (a brass standard) from the top of the temple. He identified all the accused as having been present in the riot.

Cross-examined by Mr. Quiaymul Haque the witness deposed that he saw Hujju going to get a stone and coming back with it.

In reply to Mr. Mahomed Quadir Hussain he deposed that he knew Rukmanuppa but did not see him at the time of the fracas.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow when Nawab Zulquarna Jung Bahadur will join it in the place of Mr. Hashim Moizuddin.

REPAIR OF GULBARGA TEMPLES.

SUGGESTION BY HINDUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBARGA, Aug. 31.

Nawab Mahomed Nawaz Jung, Director General of Police and Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur of the Nizam's P. W. D. summoned a meeting of the leading Hindu and Mahomedan citizens of Gulbarga at the Mahbub Club last evening to receive suggestions as to the best means of carrying out the recent Firman of the Nizam, ordering the repair of the mosques and temples desecrated in the recent riot.

Mr. Ramachander Naik, a Barrister was the chief spokesman for the Hindus. He expressed gratitude to the Nizam for his message and made some suggestions which he said might be considered. He said that in the first place the Hindus desired to have it made clear whether repairs only would be carried out or if idols would also be installed as the cost of the installation of idols with the attendant ceremonies would be far more than that of actual repairs. He thought it was undesirable for repairs to be started immediately as the various sections of community having an interest in the temples would have to consult people all over the country. They would have to consult Panditsand Gurus to ascertain propitious times for new installations. Immediate repairs would destroy the evidence of the actual condition of the temples after desecration which would be required to enable the Commission of enquiry to come to a satisfactory conclusion in connection with the cases that would be placed before it. If the repairs were effected before the enquiry of the Commission was complete the Nizam's original object of having all material facts submitted to him could not be carried out. That morning he had suggested that matters would be much simplified if the Commission tried the cases on the spot. Several applications had been made for permission to take photographs of the desecrated temples and surroundings but had been rejected. If, however, photographs were permitted and plans were drawn of the various places no objection could be raised to immediate repairs.

Nawab Mahmed Nawaz Jung said that everything possible would be done with due regard to the religious sentiments of the Hindus and in accordance with their suggestions but the repairs should be effected as soon as possible. The Commission had already seen the places and taken notes but it was for the Commission to decide whether they wanted to make further inspections.

A Mahomedan pleader said that the order of the Nizam should be carried out without a moment's delay. The actual sanctification of the temples might be delayed but the repairs must not be.

A discussion followed and finally it was decided to appoint a Sub-Committee to suggest the action to be taken to Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur.

NAGPUR SITUATION.

ACUTE TENSION

FURTHER ATTACKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 31.

Hindu-Moslem tension here is going from bad to worse. Last night Mr. Alahibux, sub-postmaster, Manal, while returning home from his duties was assaulted very severely. Since this morning isolated attacks on Hindus are reported, and about 15 Hindus have been attacked by Mahomedans.

11 MAHOMEDANS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 31.

Mir Saheb, one of the injured Mahomedans in yesterday's fracas expired this evening. His death, it is feared, will intensify the excitement among the Mahomedans but the police arrangements are expected to cope with the situation.

Eleven Mahomedans were arrested this evening on a charge of having raided a Hindu's house yesterday, and they were released on bail. Isolated attacks still continue.

LECTURE ON EVEREST EXPEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 30

In the course of a lantern lecture here Dr. Howard Somerwell of the Everest Expedition gave a vivid account of the recent attack on Mount Everest. After dealing with the two previous attempts which made his party hopeful of success this year the lecturer explained the various vicissitudes through which the party went at different stages and said that in all they arranged six camps. Dr. Somerwell made a regretful reference to the death of Mallory and Irvine at a point about one hundred feet above their last camp. He also paid a glowing tribute to the valuable services of the six sturdy servants who carried twenty pounds luggage on their shoulders to such dizzy heights. The expedition had to return owing to threatening weather conditions and the breaking of the monsoon and while on the return journey they erected a monument in commemorationn of the year's deed. He hoped that in their effort in 1926 the expedition would be more fortunate and would conquer the highest mountain in the world.

CAPITAL OF UNITED PROVINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

A mass memorial to the Viceroy is being sent with the signature of many citizens of Allahabad protesting against the gradual removal of the capital to Lucknow and praying as a final remedy the separation of the two provinces.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Raj Saheb of Wankaner at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday (the 30th ultimo).

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla and Staff Officer arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson attended a Cinema performance at the Excelsior Theatre, Kirkee, on Saturday.

G. S. B. SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE BOMBAY.

TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The tenth annual general meeting of the League was held on the 24th ultimo at Motilal House No. 2, Tribhuvan Road, Girgaum, when Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai presided. The annual report, the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st March 1924 and the budget estimates of Rs. 1,225 for the next year were duly read and adopted. The report stated that the institution helped 45 students of the community to the extent of Rs. 954 during the last year and that it helped 106 students in all, since its start, to the extent of Rs. 4,580. It also showed that the League's Reserve Fund has amounted to Rs. 11,134 with 3 Patrons, 29 Life-members and 364 ordinary members on its roll. The Report of the Special Committee was read by Mr. S. V. Kamat B.Com. and also adopted. Messrs. R. K. Prabhu, M. V. Bhat, A. P. Kamat, V. R. Haldipur and M. M. Shanbhag, M.A., LL.B., were unanimously elected to be trustees of the Reserve Fund. The office-bearers, the members of the managing committee, auditors and Advisory Board for the ensuing year were then elected. Mr. R. K. Prabhu of the "Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. Cannanur Chandappa Kamat, Pleader, High Court, Bombay, were elected President and Vice-President, respectively.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1924

ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

Mrs. Besant, in the course of the interview she gave to the Associated Press on the day of her return to India stated that she found the Labour Party entirely with India and that, as Mr. Smille publicly said, the majority of the Cabinet are also with India. Her deputation, she added, found the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India thoroughly friendly with them and that no fewer than 363 Labour organisations sent up to the Prime Minister and to their own members of Parliament a resolution in support of the Dominion Home Rule for India. All this is very gratifying indeed. Similarly very gratifying is also the resolution just passed by the National Council of the Independent Labour Party and cabled by Reuter's. The resolution urges "that a Conference of representatives of various parties in India should be summoned and that they should be invited to prepare a scheme of Indian self-government to be discussed with the British Government with a view to its immediate application." But the "sympathy" of the Labour Party with the Indian demand is not a new factor, as Mrs. Besant would have us believe, and it has certainly not been induced by the efforts of her deputation. It has a long story.

The Labour Party, before it came into power or expected to come into power, had publicly and solemnly pledged itself to the application of the principle of self-determination to India—a pledge which with the "responsibility" of office went the way of many another pledge as the rank and file of the Labour Party have realised to their disgust and dismay. In February last the Council of Independent Labour Party passed almost a similar resolution, but the representatives of the Party who are now the rulers of England paid scant attention to them and they are less likely to give heed to the present resolution which, of course, is quite different from the demand for a Round Table Conference passed by the Legislative Assembly. And yet if there is any statesmanship left in the British Cabinet so far as its Indian policy is concerned, the realisation will not be long in coming that the interests of England as well as India demand immediate efforts should be made to come terms with India's accredited representatives on the lines suggested by the Assembly. For India wants nothing but a settlement honourable to both parties and one that will harm no British interests which are legitimate. And there can be no honourable settlement so long as the right of India to negotiate on a footing of equality is not recognised—that is, so long as the arrogant claim of trusteeship is not abandoned in favour of the principle of self-determination. Subject to the recognition of her right to negotiate on a footing of equality India is prepared, nay, anxious, to meet England half way and fulfil all obligations in the most reasonable manner possible.

The statement issued by Mr. C. R. Das should convince every right-minded and freedom-loving Englishman that the Indian demand, if it errs at all, errs on the side of asking too little. Dyarchy, even on the admission of the stoutest supporters of the Reforms, is buried past recall. So far as the provinces are concerned there must be complete autonomy and in regard to the Central Government, there must be substantial control of the representatives of the people subject to such arrangement, during the transitory period—which cannot be skipped over—as can only be discussed and decided at a Round Table Conference. Such an arrangement will completely meet the argument about the defence of the country. As Mr. Das says, "when a pact was concluded, as it must be soon, between Britain and India, defence arrangements would be part of that Pact." What better guarantees for the protection of British interests could British statesmen genuinely desirous of reconciliation between India and England desire? If their professions about self-determination, liberty and justice are not insincere, the freedom of India must be the supreme interest in their mind and the protection of any other interests must be left to the goodwill of an India bound to the British Commonwealth of Free Nations by a tie stronger than that provided by the sanction of naval and military prowess. If British statesmen, however, are incapable of acting with the required foresight and imagination, they will be setting free forces which no power on earth can enchain, for Mr. Das does not exaggerate when he says that "if a settlement is not arrived at, no repression can possibly cope with anarchy." "Too late" will not then have been written for the first time across the page in the history of British Imperialism India will have to pay the price of British blindness, defiance and procrastination in blood as did Ireland and Egypt; but whatever happens, however intense and prolonged the agony of her people, nothing that is in the power of England to do, can prevent her from attaining her freedom.

LORD OLIVIER'S "SURRENDER."

It is obvious that the "Daily Mail's" attack on Lord Olivier is inspired not merely by the resentment which it feels at his lordship's temerity in criticising Justice McCardie's conduct in the O'Dwyer-Nair case, but also by the apprehension that his lordship and the Labour Government may lend a sympathetic ear to the Indian demand for self-government. For, soberly considered, there is nothing in his lordship's despatch so very startling or shocking as to justify the hysterics of the "Mail." The document is not only belated but halting to a degree that must disgust Indians who have been smarting under the Punjab wrongs. Those wrongs are not righted by Lord Olivier's despatch; Dyer's and O'Dwyer's pensions continue to be paid to them out of Indian revenues; and no legislative action has yet been taken to guard against recourse to firing on unarmed crowds on slight pretexts. Even as regards bombing from aeroplanes, Lord Olivier's deprecatory remark is too vaguely worded to be productive of any material effect. Labour Ministers, since coming into office, appear to have shed completely the humanitarian ideas on the subject they had entertained before they became Ministers. "Administrative necessity" is now the slogan. There is no guarantee in Lord Olivier's despatch that bombing will not be resorted to as during the Martial law days in the Punjab, to disperse unarmed crowds. It must become obvious to every Indian that such and other guarantees for the liberty and safety of the subject will only be forthcoming from a truly national government.

The "Daily Mail's" indignation at Lord Olivier's "surrender" to the Indian "seditionists" is, however, quite natural. Every Indian dissatisfied with the instalment of "Reforms" which the British Parliament has graciously conferred on India is, in the eyes of this journal and others of its ilk, "disloyal" and "anti-British." Since Lord Olivier has not ignored such Indians contemptuously or traduced them in the manner of the "Mail," his lordship too has lost caste with it and a hue and cry is being raised to hound him out of office. The "Mail's" sense of justice is so delicately balanced that it feels nothing but admiration for a Judge who goes out of his way to absolve from guilt one who is not on his trial before him and to pass strictures on members of the Government both in England and India, though he had not been called upon to pronounce any opinion on the latter's conduct and had not even all materials necessary for a proper judgment. But, the "Mail" is scandalised when a representative of the Governments thus stabbed in the back lodges a mild protest. Ministers, according to the "Mail," have no right whatever to interfere with the administration of justice. But what right "Justice" has to pass verdicts in cases which have not come before it, the journal does not explain.

BOWING TO THE INEVITABLE

The Reichstag has bowed to the inevitable and has passed the Dawes Bills which means, in effect, that it has ratified the London Agreement. The Railways Bills, which required a two-third majority, has also been passed. In the latter case the Nationalists who had threatened to reject the London Agreement voted with the Government. The French Press is inclined to attribute the collapse of the Nationalists opposition to an unholy alliance of the German Government with the Nationalist Party. A Paris report from Berlin says that as a price for withdrawing their opposition to the Dawes's Bills, the German Nationalists will be given seats in the Cabinet. And the "Quotidien" commenting on this report says that it will be equivalent to selling the Republic, that a Government comprising Monarchists could not be considered a guarantee for peace and that it would be much better to dissolve the Reichstag. All this is hardly consistent with the later Berlin reports from French correspondents who declare that the Nationalists voted as they did because they feared to face fresh elections. The more probable explanation of the Nationalists' eleventh hour decision not to reject the London Agreement is, indeed, to be found in their well-grounded fear that in the event of fresh elections the country would repudiate their action. And it was this assurance of popular support to themselves that prompted the German Government to accept the grave responsibility of signing the London Pact irrespective of the Reichstag's decision. The London Agreement is no more a negotiated agreement between parties meeting on equal terms than was the Versailles Treaty and, in view of France's obstinate refusal immediately to evacuate the Ruhr—a step indispensable to the complete execution of the Dawes' Plan—it entails on Germany sacrifices of her independence which were not contemplated even at Versailles. But it, at least, creates for the first time conditions which will enable the German people to live and work and promises a situation which will afford time for taking other and resolute steps for a more equitable and enduring settlement of the Reparations problem.

TARAKESHWAR.

While the prospect of an amicable end of the struggle at Tarakeshwar through voluntary negotiations will be welcomed by every lover of peace, the sorry part payed by the authorities from time to time in this affair will continue to disgust all decent-minded observers. A greater hoax on the public was not perpetrated by the Bengal Government than when they sought through the mouth of Lord Lytton, to paint the Satyagrahis led by Mr. Das as violent revolutionaries and the police and other myrmidons of Government who took the cudgels on behalf of the Mahant as inoffensive lambs. The last and crowning act on the part of the latter has shown up the true nature of the parties engaged in the struggle. But, as Mr. Das says with perfect truth, brickbats and bullets will not and cannot deter the Satyagrahis from doing their duty. The prestige of Lord Lytton's Government, which has reached its nadir through a series of incredible blunders, cannot sink lower If Government are wise in their day they will begin to retrace steps at least now and try to conciliate the outraged public opinion of Bengal by making proper amends.

Notes of the Day.

Ahmedabad Municipality.

Commenting on the attempt made in some quarters to misrepresent the attitude of the Ahmedabad Municipality about Government inspection of Municipal schools, we ventured to suggest the likelihood of Government having climbed down regarding the terms of the inspection. The public will, therefore, be gratified to learn from the statement of Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, which we publish elsewhere, that the inspection will be [illegible] in future. True to its pledge [illegible] the new Municipality of warning [illegible] about the [illegible] inspection of its primary schools on old lines. The Educational Inspector R. B. deserves to be congratulated on practically conceding educational freedom to all Municipalities by laying down that "the attitude of the Department towards Municipal school authorities should ordinarily be that of adviser and consultant, interference in administrative matters is to be deprecated." The chairman of the Schools Committee was also informed by the Deputy Educational Inspector that "inspection will be advisory." So the public may rest assured that in spite of the introduction of Government inspection Ahmedabad schools will continue to enjoy the fullest degree of freedom. It is, however, more important to note that all Municipalities of the Northern Division have now been educationally enfranchised by the Inspector's circular and Ahmedabad can claim the credit of having, by a sustained and strenuous struggle covering more than three years, paved the way for a new era of educational emancipation in Gujarat and ultimately perhaps in the whole Presidency.

Germans as Orientalists.

Although the German papers received by mail are full of the discussion of reparation problems, and the discussions between the Allies in London, which have now reached a conclusion which the Nationalists' element in Germany do not relish, German interest in philosophy and literature does not show any sign of neglect or decline. The literary supplement of a recent weekly edition of the "Frankfurter-Zeitung" contains a short but critical review of three new works on Buddha which have latterly appeared in Germany. The "Life of the Buddha" is the title of a translation from a Pali manuscript by Dr. Julius Dutoit who says it is compiled from "the canonical scriptures of Southern Buddhists." This German volume forms one of a series called "The Fifty Books" issued by the great publishing house of Ullstein in Berlin. The other recent addition to Buddhistic lore in Germany comes from Jena where an enterprising firm of publishers is bringing out a series under the general title "The Religions of Ancient India." The fifth volume in the series, "Buddha's Transformation" is the latest to appear. This is a free translation of Ashavaghosha's Life of Buddha from the capable pen of Carl Cappellar, renowned in the German academic world as the Nestor of German Indologists. A third firm of publishers has also turned its attention to Eastern religious literature, and in a series it proposes under the title of "Civilisations of the World" it has brought out a translation in prose of the same Ashavaghosha by Richard Schmidt, a writer famous as Cappellar, but whose work has received approbation. We wish the Buddha Society in Bombay loses no time in making available to Indian scholars these new works. In fact it is time we realised the fact that central European countries have produced Indologists whose work Indians should know about, instead of contenting themselves with a knowledge of what England alone has done.

Higher Education in Germany.

It is remarkable how the German people even in spite of the evil effects of the aftermath of war and acute financial stringency take care not to neglect the claims of higher education. During war time although research work had to be curtailed in the various universities, it was never actually stopped, nor were the students, such of them as were owing to physical infirmity or any similar cause unable to be soldiers, prevented from pursuing their laboratory studies. Retired old professors were always found to help this class of men, and some little money was forthcoming either through private generosity or through the State to carry on the work. Now the universities are again reconstructing and widening the sphere of their utility. They are enlarging their courses, employing additional staff, and welcoming foreign students, although the latter have to pay enhanced fees. The "Koelnische Zeitung" points out, for example, that the University of Koeln or Cologne has now arranged 498 lectures for the winter term, and the strength of the "ordinary professors" will be now 50. These are to be supported by 27 privat-dozents, men who are in the intermediate stage between the lecturer or reader and the professor, and there are to be in addition 49 "extraordinary professors." The latter is a type very useful in German universities, as he is paid practically nothing by the university, the only concession that he expects being that he should be allowed to lecture upon his special hobby, in the rooms rented to him by the university, which permits him to charge fees to such students as care to attend his courses. We give these details with the hope that when the local University Reform Committee is confronted with the bogey of heavy expenditure if the Bombay University were to entertain similar proposals of increase in direct university teaching, they may with advantage study the continental system of university teaching. Some of the witnesses, on the popular side, are sure to suggest this, and the official members in the committee, that is, the men holding university offices and men in charge of colleges, have to be broad-minded enough to consider them, instead of restricting themselves to the English university model.

Self-Help.

The National Council of Education, Bengal, made good progress in all directions last year. Technical education is one of the most pressing needs of this country, and the Council is doing its best to spread this in Bengal, within its limited resources. The Council has affiliated to it a number of schools in the districts, which it helps both by advice and monetary grants. It maintains the Bengal Technical Institute for training up students in various branches of engineering, and the City and Guilds of London Institute have recognised it by admitting its students to the Institute. It has now extended its scope by transferring its Calcutta workshops and laboratory to Jadabpore, a few miles distance from Calcutta, where physical and chemical laboratories of the most approved type are being erected. The Council is doing very valuable work in Bengal and, in spite of its generous donors, is in need of funds to complete the work it has undertaken at Jadabpore. It is composed of men of light and leading in Bengal, and has Acharya P. C. Roy as its Honorary Rector. Last year 44 Extension lectures were delivered in connection with the institute, when most of the leaders in Calcutta discoursed on Indian religion and culture. The Council needs all the support which the public can give to it.

"SAINT JOAN."

BERNARD SHAW'S MASTERPIECE

(BY LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.)

Bernard Shaw's writings though not necessarily uplifting the spirit are always soul-stirring and thought-provoking. Even when he agrees with anyone he does so on grounds quite different from those of the individual with whom he agrees. His pamphlet on the causes of the Great War is an instance to the point. He argued that Lord Grey and everyone connected with the British Ministry had bungled; and then by tortuous reasoning he tried to prove that the War had to be undertaken by England both in self-defence and for the purpose of keeping up her prestige. Owing to his original manner of looking at things and his riding rough-shod over customs, traditions and even literary reputations, he throws out a direct challenge to his readers to think out for themselves how far these customs, traditions or public opinion are based on sound rational foundation. His latest work, "Saint Joan", which, I believe, is his best and maturest one, is sure to stimulate his readers' minds and set them to find out the solution of various problems that he sets before them in the preface of the book. This preface is as usual an important feature of the volume. Those who are not conversant with the historical details of Joan of Arc will not be able to follow the plan of the play as thought out by Bernard Shaw, unless they carefully read the preface in the first instance.

Joan a Protestant and a Nationalist.

Throughout the play the author wants to lay emphasis on the view which he lays down in the preface that Joan was "one of the precursors of a schism that rent Europe in two and cost centuries of bloodshed that is not yet staunched." While in the eyes of the Bishop of Beauvais, her heresy lies in the fact that she "has never once mentioned the Church and thinks only of God and herself", in the eyes of the Earl of Warwick her chief crime is that "she has never once mentioned the peerage, and thinks only of the King and herself." The Earl of Warwick says:—

"These two ideas of hers are the same idea at bottom. It goes deep, my lord. It is the protest of the individual Soul against the interference of priest or peer between the private man and his God. I should call it Protestantism if I had to find a name for it."

Her attempt to weld together the Burgundians and Britons, Picards and Gascons into one Nation—the Frenchmen—is looked upon almost with horror both by the feudal Barons of France and the English conquerors of some of these provinces. The Bishop of Beauvais referring to this aspect of her "heresy" says: "To her the French-speaking people are what the Holy Scriptures describe as a nation. Call this side of her heresy Nationalism if you will; I can find you no better name for it."

"G. B. S.", pre-eminently a Rationalist.

While Shaw is not prepared to doubt the veracity of Joan's statement that she saw visions and heard voices, he tries to explain them away by saying that "Joan was what Francis Galton and other modern investigators of human faculty call a visualiser." He thinks that "the inspirations and intentions and unconsciously reasoned conclusions of genius sometimes assume similar illusions." This psychological explanation of what to religious-minded persons are real previsionary signs, does not fit in with the description given in the play of Joan's attitude at her trial, and will carry conviction neither to the mystics nor to the agnostics and sceptics. The author actually makes Joan argue as a nationalist when she defends her action in dressing like a soldier. She says:—

"I am a prisoner guarded by soldiers. If I were to dress as a woman, they would think of me as a woman, and then what would become of me. . . . That is why St. Catherine tells me I must not dress as a woman until she gives me leave."

Such passages express the opinion of a twentieth century scientist philosopher on historical occurrences and can only be appreciated by an audience of this century that has lost all faith in divine inspirations, or vision of Saints and Mystics.

Bernard Shaw on Englishmen.

The two English characters "G. B. S." has introduced in the play do not add to our regard or respect for Englishmen, and one of them—the chaplain—is made to say things that lead the readers or the audience to think that the Irish heredity of "G. B. S." was in the ascendance when he introduced this "bull-necked" chaplain in the play. His treatment of the chaplain is likely to be resented by an English audience, as his reference to the Prophet Mahomed is sure to cause indignation to

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NO DESIRE TO DIVIDE COUNTRY.

MAHATMA'S ATTITUDE OF SURRENDER.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS.

BOMBAY'S WELCOME TO MAHATMA.

The meeting that was held at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday morning, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, in honour of Mahatma Gandhi and the cause of the suffering Malabar was a great event. The whole theatre was full of audience, and the takings amounted to over Rs. 4,000, in addition to other sums. The gathering was a cosmopolitan one, and the speakers were representative of the different communities. Mr. M. R. Jayakar occupying the chair. Mahatma Gandhi was seated on a table in the centre, on which several khadi cushions were placed. There was great enthusiasm throughout. Mr. Jamnadas was shouted at because some of the listeners thought, that he was not saying "Mahatmaji," when speaking of the Mahatma, but only "Gandhiji." The Mahatma kept quiet, but when his turn to speak came he severely rebuked those who had shown impatience and asked them to apologise to Mr. Jamnadas, and this was done. The Mahatma's speech was most touching, and he himself was overcome with emotion, and as usual spoke with the greatest restraint, although with some emotion. He evidently felt that he was making an important pronouncement. In speaking the few English words he did at the close, he confessed that he was exhausted after his first speech as he had put his whole soul into it, and was evidently overpowered by emotion. He said if there was going to be a fight for dividing the country he was going to be the underdog. The concluding words were such as were characterised by the president—that he rarely had the good fortune of hearing such a beautiful speech so well delivered and that the only way of showing their appreciation was to ponder over it daily in their lives.

MR. JAYAKER'S SPEECH.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said:—We have all met here to have a chance of according to Mahatmaji a loving and affectionate reception after a long time. Barring the Municipal function held on Friday last, which many members of the Bombay public could not possibly attend owing to limited accommodation, this is the first occasion that we are having of seeing Mahatmaji after his serious illness and expressing before him our hearty greetings on his recovery and our good wishes for a long spell of health and useful work in future. Mahatmaji, as you all know, spent nearly a couple of months a few miles from Bombay last summer. But owing to considerations of health, he was not able to participate in any public functions in Bombay, which could give its inhabitants any chance of meeting him and tendering to him their cordial and affectionate welcome. I can recall with vividness the spell of anxiety which had overtaken Bombay, when Mahatmaji was passing through the crisis at Poona. Bombay hung, so to say, upon the breadth of every rumour and was anxious to know from hour to hour the happy tidings of his slow recovery. The whole City, notwithstanding its differences and controversies, rose like one man to the requirements of the occasion and our hearty prayers went up to Providence to spare the life so eminently useful in the country's cause. We are now having the occasion, for which we have waited all these months with patience, and, in the name of you all, I tender to Mahatmaji our most cordial greetings and our sincere good wishes that he will have long life and health to carry on his endeavours to promote the cause of the country.

MAHATMAJI AND NATIONAL UNITY.

He is now planning, as you are aware, a long tour in the country, with the view of securing peace and harmony in the Nation's counsels, the need for which is so great. Rumours are rife that we are on the eve of witnessing sweet understanding between the two important sections of Congress workers, which will restore the old peace, amity and goodwill, which characterised the Congress during the time it was under Mahatmaji's guidance in 1921. He is eminently fitted to hush all bitterness of controversy. As he so wisely remarked in his reply to the Bombay Corporation last Friday, his main effort is to put politics on the solid foundation of truth, ethics and justice. However frail we may feel in doing our little bit towards the consummation of this purpose, we all give him our best wishes and also our best co-operation in achieving the purpose he has in view. The country is on the tip-toe of expectation what Mahatmaji's efforts will be in this direction in the next few days. Whether our efforts from now and December next will be a one united endeavour for achieving Swaraj, or whether we shall counteract and antagonise one another by adverse and hostile activities; the key to the solution of this problem lies mainly in the hands of Mahatmaji. It is he who has captured the imagination and the adoration of his people, and about him the saying is true that 'as he wills so the people follow.' A great many achievements can be won by him merely by the strength of the personal esteem and affection which he enjoys amongst his countrymen, and this morning's function is itself a great indication that all political Parties are united in according to him their personal esteem and veneration, notwithstanding political differences.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOODS.

No fitter purpose could have been devised for drawing Mahatmaji to a public meeting than the cause of flood-stricken South India. Mahatmaji has clearly stated his attitude on this question in the letter, which he wrote to Mr. Natarajan a few weeks ago. All that is service, all that is humanity, all that is compassion and mercy, is Mahatmaji's special domain and no better person could have been selected by the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha to put before the Bombay public the cause of the poor and the distressed than the great apostle of sorrow and suffering. I have no doubt his appeal will not be made to us in vain. The havoc and misery caused by the floods in South India are well known to you. Mr. Devdhar with his characteristic energy, has been making a tremendous effort to give relief where it is wanted, and my friend, Mr. Bharucha, is to be congratulated on having conceived of this excellent meeting, where Mahatmaji will be the principal figure. It is the great aim of his life to be one of the lowly, poor and distressed, and when the appeal comes from a person like him with the peculiar force, which he alone can impart to it, I have no doubt that Bombay will respond, as it has done in the past. Great causes require great advocates, and no better advocate could have been found in this case than the Saintly Statesman of India. I do not wish to speak longer, as you must be anxious to hear Mahatmaji's discourse on this important occasion.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal said they had met there for two purposes. One was to give some help to the suffering Malabar and the other was to offer a welcome to the greatest and best son of India. They welcomed him on his recovery after his long illness and he hoped that Gandhiji would live long to lead them to victory. Speaking about himself he said he was not a politician, and he was more attracted by the religious and spiritual greatness of the man than anything else. Gandhiji had built his politics on the sure foundation of religion and only a few days ago Gandhiji had said that he could not separate politics from religion. He had shown by his personal example that he was doing what he was preaching to the people, and the Mahatma was the embodiment of all that was good and saintly. He had showed by his personal example that he was always for truth, for sincerity, for honesty and for religion, as against hypocrisy in politics. There was no diplomacy in Gandhiji's politics and all that word meant. For the sake of politics people resorted to untruth, and yet for Gandhiji there was nothing greater and better than truth, for his politics were founded on truth, religion and the highest ethics. By his self-abnegation and self-sacrifice he had been a shining example to the whole world. Politics which were based on such sure foundations could and must succeeds however great the odds against it

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE TO WORLD.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall said no one in that assembly was more glad than he to see Mahatma Gandhi back in his place as the leader of the nation and of this great movement to-day. There might be difference in religion and politics. The Holy Koran said that the true or natural religion was that which was proper to the nature of man, that was the belief in God, that One over all which indissolubly bound them together by His mercy. Asia had come to her present fallen condition, because God's sovereignty had disappeared. On every side there were signs of futile anger and degeneracy and sporadic violence, and Asia showed her impotent rage. It was a glad time when Mahatma Gandhi appeared to point them their path, and to make them happy and strong. India was going astray, for they were serving Mammon and it was impossible to serve both Mammon and God at the same time. Mahatma Gandhi showed them that they could not serve both Mammon and God. The service of God was a matter of humility demanding the greatest out of them. People said that Mahatma Gandhi was not a practical politician. But what did they know about it? The power of God was infinitely greater, and the power of faith to work miracles still existed, as it always existed But people did not believe in those things now because they were too indolent and proud. For India, Gandhiji's way was the only way to make her great. Asia had not lost her power and her virtue and she was calling the world to-day to the brotherhood of man.

"THE NOBLEST SON OF INDIA."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said he was thankful to the conveners of the meeting for being given an opportunity of coming there and contributing his share to the work they had started. He had greater love and respect for Gandhiji than anybody in the Theatre, and he firmly believed that among all India's sons Gandhiji was the greatest and noblest. (Cheers.). They must not think that by praising Gandhiji he was trying to be popular with them. He had come there merely to do his duty by the people. He had his differences with the Mahatma, but that did not mean that they differed in

(Continued on next page.)

REVERT TO AUTOCRACY!

"WESTERN INSTITUTIONS UNSUITED TO INDIA"

BRITAIN'S "IMPERATIVE DUTIES."

"OBSERVER'S" FURY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Commenting on the situation in Bengal, the "Observer" says that the Swarajists, by their efforts to stultify "Transferred Departments" have furnished the most conclusive reason for not entrusting them with the rest of the Administration. They have pursued their demand for full self-Government by methods revealing a temperament wholly unfitted for anything of the kind. Bengal will have to be ruled on the old official lines, at least until its franchise system can produce representatives with the responsible spirit which any Parliamentary constitution demands and implies. It is a question of whether the British have not embarked upon a totally erroneous course in seeking to apply the Western Parliamentary method, in an ingenous fashion of the Montford Scheme to a community having so little Western in nature and tradition, so deeply segmented by race and religion, and so manifestly unready for a profitable use of popular election. It is important that the British Government in India should show itself to be totally immune from fear, and nothing should deflect us from the clear and imperative duties which pertain to India's salvation.—Reuter.

FIXING OF WAR GUILT.

PROTEST OF FRENCH GOVT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Paris.—An official communique, issued here, says that while a German proclamation denying war guilt has not yet been received the French Government energetically protests against the thesis of the conflicting facts, also the formal terms of th Treaty. The facts are that a decade ago, Germany attacked, without warning, a heroic country whose neutrality ought to have protected it, while France of her own accord withdrew her troops ten kilometres inside the Frontier. The denial of these facts renders disservice to the cause of truth.

APPOINTMENTS BY REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

It is officially announced that the Reparations Commission has appointed Mr. Owen Young, (American), as Interim Agent General of Reparations Payments; M. De La Croix, (Belgian), as Trustee of Railway Bonds; Sgr. Nogara, (Italian), as Trustee of Industrial Bonds; and Madfadyean, as Commissioner of Revenues from Pledges.—Reuter.

FRONTIER DUTIES TO CEASE

EXECUTION OF DAWES SCHEME

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Paris.—In order to note officially the promulgation of laws enforcing the Dawes Plan the Reparations Commission will meet on September 1st. The time limit stipulated in the London Agreement for the economic evacuation of the occupied regions will also operate from September 1st. The collection of customs duties on the frontier between the occupied and the unoccupied territories ceases on September 9th and measures initiated in order to check traffic on that frontier will be suppressed on September 20.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Cologne.—It is understood that the handing over of the German railways to the new company under the Dawes scheme has been tentatively fixed for October 7th.—Reuter.

A BRIEF AND INFORMAL AFFAIR

LONDON, Aug 30.

The signing of the Pact of London was very brief and informal and there were no speeches. The American Ambassador was present but did not sign.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF DORTMUND.

FINAL ORDERS TO BE ISSUED SOON

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Paris.—It is announced that the French Government will issue orders this evening or at the latest to-morrow for the military evacuation of Dortmund Horde area and also of strips of territory outside the Ruhr occupied since November 1st 1923. The Military evacuation will proceed *pari passu* with the economic evacuation which is estimated to last several weeks.—Reuter.

ITALY'S HELP TO GERMANY.

NOT VALUABLE FOR ECONOMIC REGENARATION

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Rome.—Herr Schacht, Director of the Reichsbank who has arrived here to confer with the Italian Finance Minister regarding the new bank required under the Dawes Plan in respect of trade relations between Italy and Germany told pressmen that Italy's collaboration in solving the economic problems would be most valuable for Germany. He was convinced of the utility of collaboration with great centre issue banks.

REICHSTAG ADJOURNED

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has adjourned until October 15th. The debate on the Tariff Bill was dropped as Communists who were opposed to the measure left the House in a body and consequently no quorum was present.—Reuter.

SELF-GOVT. OF INDIA

A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

A LABOUR RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The National Council of the Independent Labour Party at a meeting at Claughton has passed a resolution urging that a Conference of representatives of various parties in India should be summoned and that they should be invited to prepare a scheme of Indian self-Government to be discussed with the British Government with a view to its immediate application.—Reuter.

MR. JUSTICE P. R. DAS IN ENGLAND.

A POLITICAL MISSION?

The "Hindu" publishes the following special cable from its London correspondent, dated August 27.

Mr. Justice P. R. Das of the Patna High Court, brother of Mr. C. R. Das, has arrived in England.

Questioned with regard to the reports that he has been corresponding with Lord Olivier and Mr. Macdonald to whom he is conveying an important communication, Mr. Das denied it had been arranged that he should confer with Mr. Macdonald. Nevertheless the fact that he is proceeding shortly to the neighbourhood of Lossiemouth is regarded as indicating the possibility of his meeting the Premier.

TURCO-IRAQ BOUNDARY

QUESTION TO BE DECIDED IN LEAGUE'S SEPTEMBER SESSION

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations discussed *inter alia* the Turco-Iraq boundary and decided that the question should be examined in the September session, when it was hoped the Turkish representatives would attend. A telegram in this sense was addressed to Angora.—Reuter.

NEWRY DISTRICT TRANSFER.

ORANGEMEN'S DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Thirty thousand Orangemen participated in a demonstration at Ashgrove Newry today. The Minister of Labour Mr. Andrews in a speech assured them on behalf of his colleagues that the transfer of Newry district to the Free State if suggested would not be considered. They as Unionist would never agree to the transfer of the sacred territory. Some South Irish leaders desired to effect the downfall of the Empire from within. Squabbling over the territory transferred to them by 1920 act was a folly which might lead to a civil strife and disaster.

A resolution was adopted pledging a united and wholehearted support to the North of Ireland Government in any crisis. Reuter.

PECULIAR SITUATION IN ULSTER.

BAN ON BRITISH OFFICERS AND MEN

LONDON, Aug. 31.

London.—The "Belfast Telegraph" states that owing to the peculiar political situation in Ulster, British military officers and men in six counties have been ordered not to join any political or semi-political organisation.—Reuter.

CANTON MERCHANTS' STRIKE ENDS.

MARTIAL LAW RESCINDED.

LONDON, Aug. 31

Canton.—The strike of merchants has been settled. Sunyat Sen has withdrawn mercenary troops from the city, rescinded martial law and also released the arms which merchants had purchased and which he had confiscated. The Volunteer corps will contribute half a million dollars to the coffers of the authorities. Shops are being reopened.—Reuter.

TUCHUNS ANXIOUS TO AVOID WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Peking.—Reaction against recent pessimism as regards the situation between Kiangsu and Chekiang is noticeable in Government circles and is attributed to reports that mediators have received assurances from rival Tuchuns that they are anxious to avoid war.—Reuter.

WHAT ENGLAND MUST DO.

COME TO TERMS WITH INDIA.

OUTLINES OF A PACT.

MR. C. R. DAS'S OFFER AND WARNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Interviewed by a Press representative on the situation following the suspension of reforms in Bengal, Mr. C. R. Das said that the future Constitution of India must be a federation of provinces with a Central Government having residuary powers. Any settlement between England and India must proceed towards this. The first step must be autonomy in all provinces with some control in the Central Government which at present might consist of a British Viceroy and a mixed British and Indian Council. But there must be some control on (of?) the Legislative Assembly, the extent of which could only be discussed at a Round Table Conference. He could not understand why the British people continually harped on the question of defence. When a pact was concluded, as it must be soon, between Britain and India defence arrangements would be part of that pact. Britain would naturally desire to keep a British garrison in India for some time if only to protect British interests. But "if you make self-defence a condition of Self-Government we are prepared to take the risk." There might be a period of disorder, then serious disorder with bloodshed, but other nations have had to take the risk and India would do the same. "According to Government of India act," Mr. Das continued, "the next elections will take place two years hence."

PREPARING THE ELECTORATE.

Our next task is to prepare the electorate and we are starting immediately. Make no mistake. At the next elections all India will follow the lead of the Central Provinces and Bengal. We will destroy sham constitution in every province. I should like the events to move more rapidly but I am no anarchist. I believe in constitutional methods. In provinces where we have gained our ends we have done so strictly constitutionally. Even the British High Court does not dispute that." Referring to the immediate programme Mr. Das hoped that the mass civil disobedience would be unnecessary. He claimed that he had succeeded in destroying reforms which were a sham. The next step of his Party was to educate first the electorate and then the masses so that whole of India might formulate a consistent demand for their undeniable right of early Self-Government. After that it would be his duty to convey to the authorities in England the truth about India. Unless real Self-Government was granted in a short time peaceful work on which Swarajists were now engaged would become impossible. "I have been a truer friend to constitutional progress and more against the growing tendency towards anarchy than Government will believe."

APPEAL TO BRITAIN.

Concluding Mr. Das admitted that there was a much more serious anarchist movement in Bengal than the authorities had realised. "It is growing increasingly difficult", he said, "to suppress it. I hope Britain and India will get together presently and come to terms on the lines I have mentioned; for, if Swarajist movement fails, no repression can possibly cope with anarchy. That is sure to raise its head. Violence and disorder will reign supreme. Authorities do not realise that with the failure of Swarajist movement people will lose all faith in any form of constitutional methods. When that happens what is left to them but violent anarchical and revolutionary methods."

NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

INTRODUCED TO CROWN PRINCE BY PREMIER.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Teheran.—The Premier, this evening, introduced to the Crown Prince the following new Cabinet:—

Foreign Affairs—Moshar-el-Mulk.
Finance—Zoka-el-Mulk.
Justice—Adibes Sultanch—
Interior—Amir Ektedor.
Posts and Telegraphs—Sardar Asad.
Public Works—Saddar Khorassani.

Members will be presented to the Mejliss to-morrow.—Reuter.

THE LEE REPORT.

DISCUSSION BY SWARAJISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Leading Swarajists and Independent members of the Assembly informally discussed this evening the attitude to be adopted in connection with the Lee Report. They finally appointed a committee of seven, including Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar and Mr. Jinnah to examine the report, which comes up for discussion in the Assembly on 8th September.

PRINCE OF WALES.

WASHINGTON'S WELCOME.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Washington.—Immense cheering crowds greeted the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit, yesterday afternoon, here, when he drove in a triumphal procession to White House. There he was welcomed by President and Mrs. Coolidge. Introductions were carried out by Mr. Hughes who then left the Prince to his hosts with whom the Prince lunched and remained for a couple of hours. The Prince departed for Long Island, later in the afternoon, and issued a message to the people reminding them of the holiday-nature of his visit and expressing his delight at his cordial reception.—Reuter.

CONSTANTINOPLE TRAGEDY.

MAGAZINE EXPLOSION KILLS 15 MEN

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Constantinople.—15 men were killed to-day by the explosion of a powder magazine at Makrikeny near Sanstefane. The cause is not yet determined.—Reuter.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

SPANISH COLUMNS FALL BACK.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Madras.—An official communique from Morocco reports severe fighting, to-day, on the Ellau line and says details are lacking owing to the difficulties of communication, but it is known that the Spanish columns fell back in normal order.—Reuter.

N. W. RLY. DISASTER.

105 PERSONS DEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 30.

A communique issued this evening by the Agent, North Western Railway, regarding the collision near Harappa Road gives more or less similar details about the accident already wired and confirms the accounts sent yesterday and to-day regarding the extent of the damage to the rolling stock and the figures of dead and injured, except that of the 104 injured passengers thirteen have subsequently died, thus bringing the total of the dead to 105 instead of 95 as telegraphed earlier. The communique adds: As soon as the news of the accident reached the people of the vicinity, every possible means of assistance was offered unstintingly by the local medical practitioners associations, Samities, boy scouts and local gentlemen. Necessary steps were taken to ascertain the names and addresses of those injured and collect all available particulars for identification of those killed. Sixty photos have been taken of those still unidentified. Railway crews of both trains received slight injuries only.

An enquiry into the cause of the accident is being held by the senior Government Inspector.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Hon. Mian Fazli Hussain, Minister of Punjab Government has instructed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals Punjab, to do everything possible for those injured in the serious railway collision near Montgomery, and has also advised the Secretary of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Associations to make necessary arrangements to give aid.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

AGENDA FOR NEXT SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The agenda of the first sitting of the Assembly on the 3rd September has been issued. The business set down for that day is official.

Sir Basil Blackett will move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate, amend and extend the law relating to the levy of duties of customs on articles imported or exported by land from or to the territory outside British India.

Sir Charles Innes will move to introduce a Bill to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee will ask for the introduction of a Bill further to amend the Post Office Act.

Other business includes Mr. Bhore's motion to refer the Bill amending the Indian Merchant Shipping Act to a Select Committee and Sir Basil Blackett's motion for a select committee on Bill to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

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NO DESIRE TO DIVIDE COUNTRY.

(Continued from previous page.)

their final goal. There was absolutely no difference at all between the various parties on that score. Indians now thought that they were fit for complete Swaraj and that they should get it soon. He had the greatest respect for Gandhiji. . . .

There were cries of "Shame" and "say Mahatmaji" at this stage, whenever Mr. Jamnadas said "Gandhiji."

Mr. Jamnadas said he wanted to pay him respect by calling him Gandhiji, because he was told by the Mahatma himself that he should not be called a Mahatma, and he did not want to do anything which was against his wishes. He paid his respect to Gandhiji by saying that he was the greatest man. (Cheers.). The thing that struck him most in Gandhiji was that he had identified himself with the smallest of small and the lowliest of the lowly. He had taken the responsibility on his shoulders for all the crimes of his countrymen. He took the burden of all their sins on his shoulder. Such a man could only be born amongst them after thousands of years. God was for all, the lowest and the meanest, and Gandhiji had identified himself with all. He had no hatred for anybody, and his greatest and finest weapon against his opponents was Truth.

Speaking about himself, he said, he never had any misunderstanding with Gandhiji, and when he asked Gandhiji whether he could see him now and then, Gandhiji told him that he was always at liberty to come to him whenever he liked. He had told Gandhiji that he differed from him in politics and Gandhiji said that he had differences even with his sons, and that there must always be differences in this world. It was the great good fortune of India that such a great son was born here, and it was a sure sign of her regeneration. He paid his homage to him and again repeated his love for him which was greater than anybody else's.

Professor P. A. Wadia said he felt rather embarrassed to speak at a gathering like theirs, but he would not be human if he failed to take advantage of the opportunity offered to him of paying his homage to the individual whom they had met there to honour that day. The simplest truths of life were the most difficult to realise. The world tried to distinguish between the theoretical man who stuck to his ideals and the practical man who compromised with his ideals owing to the imperfections of man. The idealist who was a theoretical man was far more respected than the practical man who had compromised for the exigencies of life. They always got what they gave. The man who surrendered his everything to humanity got that life returned to him in a hundred thousand fold.

Mr. J. K. Mehta also spoke.

"THE AUTOCRAT OF INDIA."

Mrs. Naidu said she was commanded by the Autocrat of India to speak one or two sentences, and she was compelled to obey him. (Laughter). She remembered a story which she had read in one of the Suphi books. There was a saint and he had a disciple. The disciple spoke incessantly for two or three days, but the saint never said one word in reply. The disciple was surprised at this and said to the saint that he was merely wasting his time there, and that they should go into the village and convert the people. Into the village they went, and while the disciple spoke, the saint never opened his lips. The disciple was surprised at this attitude of his master and he asked him why he was doing like that instead of preaching to the people. The saint said: Fool, if my example is not enough, what can my speech do to convert the people? (Laughter). That was all she had to say.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar associated himself with the tribute paid by Mr. Jayakar to Mahatma Gandhi. He felt sure that Bombay would not disappoint the cry that had come from Southern India. They knew how many lakhs of their men and women and children were dying for relief and crying for assistance. A Committee had already started the work, and it had got a machinery for giving relief in the flooded area, where relief was badly wanted. One of the workers belonged to the Servants of India Society, and the other to the Y. M. C. A. His agency would work with every other agency for giving relief in that area and their work was purely humanitarian. He asked them all to help the work in every possible way by giving money, grain and cloth.

Mr. Wadia said when the Zoroastrians came to India several hundred years ago, they were welcomed here by Indians, and they then gave their word that they would be loyal to Hindus in every thing they did and they had kept that promise loyally by giving to India men like Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozeshah Mehta who had worked for the liberty of India. To whatever community they belonged it was their duty to cooperate with each other and work for the freedom of this country.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said they had met there to do honour to the greatest son of India and the greatest man living in modern times. When the West was lost in commercialism, in materialism, there had arisen in the East, in this famous, historic and religious country of India, a great teacher, a great spiritual leader who had shown to the world that by his gospel of non-violence he would lead the world to salvation, unity and freedom. That leader was Mahatma Gandhi. India was fortunate to-day for he had revived like Sri Krishna, all harmony, all unity, between the different races in this country. He had revived the gospel of Lord Jesus, of love and of affection. He had revived the gospel of Budha of mercy and charity, and perhaps it might shock some of his Parsi friends when he said that he had revived the gospel of Lord Zoroaster and that was non-cooperation with Evil. He could prove that from Parsi scriptures that Zoroaster was the greatest non-cooperator with all that was evil. It was their great good fortune that a great reformer and great teacher had appeared in India, and he only prayed that under his leadership all the communities would be brought together and that he would make them realise the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man.

MAHATMAJIS SPEECH.

Mahatma Gandhi said, in Gujarati that they had spoken so much that he was inclined to accept the advice of Mrs. Naidu, but he had left his weapon home, otherwise he would have been spinning all the while. He had never expected to hear so much praise from all the speakers; he had hoped that he would be spared from hearing his own praise, and he assured them with great sincerity. While he thanked them for all the praise they had showered on him, he would ask them for their silent help in the work he was doing. If he could get it from them, then he would surely succeed in his object. He, however, wanted to apologise to one or two gentlemen, and he was sorry there was an occasion for it. It was the duty of the hosts to respect the idiosyncracies of their guests, and he was sorry that Mr. Jamnadas was shouted down by some of the people. He was sorry that he was called a Mahatma, as he did not want to be called that. In the Saharmati Asram he had given instructions that they should never call him Mahatma Gandhi, but merely Gandhiji and even Mr. Gandhi was good enough for him. By their action, they had not only insulted Mr. Jamnadas, but they had also insulted him. He wanted them to show their non-violence both by their actions and words. He asked all those who had shouted down Mr. Jamnadas to get up and ask Mr. Jamnadas' pardon. Every one should have perfect liberty of expression, and he could not respect anybody if he had not the courage of his opinions.

Some people from at this stage got up and expressed their regret.

Gandhiji asked them not to commit that crime again, because if they could not tolerate that they would never be fit for Swaraj, as they do their work by non-violence, courtesy and humility. There must always be differences of opinions. Sometimes Mussalmans were intolerant of certain things and if they could not put with Mr. Jamnadas, then the things said against Moslems must be made applicable in their case also. They must put up with the opinions of others otherwise it would not be non-co-operation, but mere hatred. Dyer was not his enemy, not even O'Dwyer, although they had done things which were not liked by him. But they must be tolerated and must be loved. He had heard of intolerance before, but he had now seen it with his own eyes, and he was sorry for it. He was glad, however, that they had asked for Mr. Jamnadas' forgiveness, and he asked them to behave in future with a straightforwardness and sincerity.

HELP MALABAR.

They all had come there to give some relief to the cause of Malabar and not for honouring him. Every one of them had to give his help to Mr. Devdhar, who had appealed to them to do their duty by the starving, dying and naked of Malabar. He had had told young children about the sufferings of the residents of Malabar and they had promised to help them by setting apart a part of their food for those stricken people. If they could give a portion of their food and money and clothes to those poor men, he was sure they would be doing their duty by them. Several times people had refused to give funds, because no proper accounts were kept. But where Mr. Devdhar was concerned they could depend that the money was properly and well spent. There was a great many differences between Mr. Devdhar and him but Mr. Devdhar was honest and he had the fullest trust in him. Whenever he visited Mr. Devdhar's house, he felt that God was living there, as he was always helping the cause of humanity without caring for his own wealth and health. But he would ask them all the same not to believe Mr. Devdhar when he spoke against the Charkha. (Loud laughter.)

Continuing he said there was the great responsibility placed on his shoulders, and if they were going to bring about unity between now and the Belgaum Congress, they must come to some agreement with the different parties in the country, for otherwise the condition of the country would be even worse. Whenever they praised him, he felt that his responsibility was great, and that they expected much from him. His body, however, had now become weaker than it was some five or six years ago, and it was unable to bear the strain which it was called upon to bear. That showed that he was not a perfect human being, and that he had sinned, for he had to suffer the results of his past sins. His advice to them was Satyagraha, and nothing else. He was not putting before them the terrible form of the Satyagraha, but only the kind that suited them best. He knew well what Satyagraha was. He knew the imperfections of the people as well as his own, and he was therefore afraid of putting the other Satyagraha before the country. If they would realise the real inwardness of non-violence, he was sure they would be able to achieve a great deal before the Belgaum Congress. The N. C. O.'s and Co-operators, Moderates and Liberals, No-Changers and Pro-Changers, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians and Jews and all others could be gathered together under it, and use it as a weapon. He was putting before them the non-violent character of that weapon. They knew what intimate relation there was between Pandit Motilal Nehru and him and he had already explained to the Pandit all about it only the other day. He had already spoken to Mrs. Besant with great humility, with the respect due to her age and experience and her work. He had placed his case before Mr. Sastri with the same humility, and also before his English friends. If they all could do it, he was sure they could get Swaraj immediately.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS.

Continuing, Mahatmaji said he only wanted three things to be done immediately. One of them was the Charkha, without which neither they nor he could do anything. He was sorry that a mistake had been made by the representative of the Associated Press. At the time he was delivering his speech in Ahmedabad, it was raining and the reporter himself was not there. He asked some person what he had spoken and then wired it. He thought the correspondent was foolish. He had asked all those who had gone to that particular meeting to give half-an-hour's work on the Charkha. He had intense love for the poor starving men of India. If they believed that true Swaraj was to give food and clothing to their starving villagers, then he would request them to think of those villagers for half-an-hour daily. By working the Charkha they could think of God, and think of the starving and dying poor and at the same time give them some food. Economists might say that Gandhi was committing a great mistake, but even they must admit that there was not enough cloth produced in India to do all the people in India. He respected Sir Dinshaw Wacha as his Guru, and the latter had told him that while India produced 3½ yards per man, they wanted 13½ yards per man to clothe him. They were the minimum requirements of Indians, and he wanted the people to make up the deficit. They all loved the speaker because he had identified himself with the lowest, the poorest, and even with sweepers; he prayed that if he were to be born again, he would be born a *Bhangi*. He loved Hinduism better than anything, although he respected all religions. He wanted to be a Hindu because he wanted them to respect the poor Bhangis and help the starving men and women in Orissa. There were hundreds of men and women in Kathiawar who earned four pice a day by spinning and walked four or five miles to dispose of their work and now they were unable to give these poor women any work. He would tell those women, if they all followed his advice that Barrister Jayaker was spinning, Mrs. Naidu was spinning, Dadabhai's daughters were spinning and that Mr. Sastri was spinning, and that they also must spin. His ambition was to make every man and woman in India independent for their livelihood, and for that purpose he asked them to spin at least two thousand yards of yarn every month, which they could easily do by spinning for half-an-hour daily. If they could do that, they could get Swaraj in one year. He was not putting a time limit, they must understand that. He would only point out to them the way to win Swaraj, and he wanted them to spin so that the poor people might do likewise as they knew that people were copying the fashions of the Prince of Wales. If they wanted Swaraj, they must spin. If they had the smallest amount of love and sympathy for the poor of this country then they should spin for those dying men, and if they could do that then there would be no necessity for them to learn anything from political economists. The next thing was about Hindu-Muslim unity. He had just read a telegram from Nagpur that Hindus and Muslims there were fighting with each other. He would ask them to do these three things which he had asked them to do, and could he not expect to do those things? He also asked them to offer him the yarn which they had spun with their own hands, as that was the only thing which would please him.

Speaking in English Gandhiji said he had delivered his whole speech in Gujarati, and that speech had exhausted him, as he had put his whole soul into it. He wanted to say a few words for those who had not been able to follow him. He had said that he had two sides of his own. One side was the terrible. It had estranged his own friends, that terrible side had estranged his own dear wife, had estranged his own son, and his own brother who was not living with him. If there was a terrible side, there was also another side which had nothing but love. There was no trace of ill-will and no trace of hatred in it. The students of psychology would tell them that it was possible to have love abounding in that side also. If he had not that, it would have left a still more terrible scar on him. If he had offended a single one of his friends and single one of the Englishmen with whom he had worked hand in glove in South Africa, it was because of his boundless love for them; not because he hated Englishmen, but because he loved them as much as he loved his own people that he was telling them that they should not do what they were now doing that if they did not stop it they would one day repent the folly of their countrymen,—which they were doing in their ignorance,—and that they must not do it. In trying to open the eyes of Englishmen, he had been obliged to show the terrible side of his nature, as he was obliged to do to his own dearest sons. He had told Pandit Motilal Nehru that his own attitude was that of perfect surrender, because we have become a house perfectly divided. Without anger and hatred they must make a herculean effort to get out of that condition. It was his fixed resolve that neither in Belgaum nor here, there would be any effort on his part to divide the country, and if there was a question of dividing the country, he would be the under-dog and that he would be no party. He wanted to show that the whole country wanted to come into her own, not for her own good but for the good of humanity. He asked them to give up the least spark of hatred and ill-will and give him such a message which should also reassure the Englishman.

A CHEQUE FOR MALABAR.

Mr. Jayaker said it was the lot of very few men to have heard such a speech which they could only appreciate by departing in perfect peace and pondering over it in their daily lives. He then handed to Mahatma Gandhi a cheque for Rs. 4,001 from Mr. Bharucha, for Malabar.

Mr. Bharucha said it was not his own money, but the proceeds of the meeting, and Mr. Jayaker had contributed Rs. 1,001 towards the amount. He also announced several other sums, amounting to about a thousand.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

ESSENTIAL FOR REAL FREEDOM.

MAHATMA'S PLEA.

The anniversary and Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashe was celebrated with great eclat in the Muzferrabad Hall on Sunday evening. Mahatma Ghandi presided on the occasion and distributed the prizes. The Hall was tastefully decorated with national flags and festoons. In the centre of the Hall a raised dais was prepared for the Mahatma and distinguished guests, who among others included Mrs. Naidu, Mr M. R. Jayakar, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. G. K. Devdhar and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley. The Hall was packed to the utmost with both ladies and gentlemen.

The proceedings commenced with a prayer sung by the pupils followed by a song of welcome to the Mahatma.

After this Miss Krishnabai Tulaskar read the Report of the working of the School. In the course of the Report, Miss Tulaskar traced the history of the School from the beginning, and narrated how the School had to go through various vicissitudes. She then thanked the different donors who had kindly come to the help of the School.

The pupils of the School then entertained the audience with Gujarati and Marathi dialogues which were much appreciated.

Mrs. Naidu then distributed the prizes on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Natarajan said that he was pleased with what he saw of the performance of girls and looked forward to pay another visit to the School in the near future. He congratulated the authorities on the way in which they inculcated principles of religion in the youthful minds. Continuing he said that it was unique of the Mahatma that he numbered among his followers not only individuals but families and the School was a living testimony to that fact.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar dwelt at great length on the importance of women education, and said that he the speaker was present there to pay his tributes to the authorities of the Institution, as a fellow worker in the same cause.

"REVOLUTION OF IDEAS."

Mr M. R. Jayakar, said that he was very reluctant to inflict his speech on the audience after two speakers had already had their say. It was his first duty to congratulate both the pupils and the staff on their excellent performance. He congratulated the prize-winners not on getting prizes, which was a secondary consideration, but in being fortunate to get them at the hands of the Mahatma. Continuing Mr. Jayakar humorously remarked that he would be too glad to become once again a student of the Institution, but certainly not a girl if he was to get some prize at the hands of the Mahatma. From what he saw of the girls of the Schools specially their creditable performance of the dialogues, he was put in mind of a Marathi play "Bayakache Bund." ("The Revolt of Women"). In actual life too they saw a revolution in the ideas of women. It was a common experience nowadays of many persons to be told by their women that they were not able to do such and such a thing, because they had to attend one of the meetings of the Mahatma. That revolution of ideas was a happy augury of the times and he hoped that the Kamayasha was contributing its quota towards that object.

MAHATMA ON RAISING WOMAN'S STATUS.

Mahatma Gandhi said that his first duty was to congratulate the pupils and the Principal Miss Krishnabai Tulaskar on their excellent performance. He had the good fortune to attend the School three years ago and was glad to do so once again. Mr. Natarajan was quite right when he said that so long as they did not take their women with them in any movement, that movement was bound to be incomplete. He had known that principle from the very beginning of his entry into public life. If they wanted to enjoy real freedom no efforts of theirs would be sufficient to attain it without taking their women along with them. No efforts on his part were needed to emphasize the necessity of raising the status of their women. It was the very backbone of their movement for national freedom. Good schools for their boys were needed, but the need for Kanyashalas was still greater.

Proceeding, the Mahatma referred to the needs of the Kanyashala and said that the amount of Rs. 18,000 a year was certainly not beyond the capacity of Bombay people. Bombay merchants were noted for their far-sightedness, and with their usual generosity they would come to the help of the Kanyashala. In all his wanderings through the country, he had never heard any opposition to the starting of girls' schools. Money spent for education was never wasted; and at all times and in all countries it was the patronage of the rich and the wealthy that had come to the rescue of educational institutions. Even in the days of Swaraj education to a greater extent would be the concern of the people and not the Government. He then referred to the baneful effects of State-aided and State-controlled education and said that in the measure in which they showed their capacity to manage such things as education they would testify to their capacity for governing themselves. In the end the Mahatma appealed to the public of Bombay to help the Institution and not to allow it to perish.

Concluding, Mahatmaji again congratulated the pupils on their fine performance and said he was pleased to see that four Chamar boys took their education in the Institution. He asked the people not to be scared away at that fact but continue to send their girls to school and show their faith in the removal of Untouchability which was iniquitous, unjust and irreligious.

The Mahatmaji was then garlanded by little wards whom he lifted up and caressed.

The function was terminated with a vote of thanks to the Mahatma proposed by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley.

CARRY OUT SPINNING RESOLUTION.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO B. P. C. C.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Sunday at 3 p.m. [illegible] Mahatma Gandhi. The members of the B. P. C. C. mustered in their full strength. The way leading to the Krishna Building and the corridors of the building were lined up with persons eager to snatch a glimpse of the Mahatma.

The Mahatma's arrival was signalised by vociferous shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jay."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, said that that gathering was not a usual sort of meeting. They had gathered there with one thought in their mind. That was to demonstrate to the Mahatma who was his best follower. They were not divided. They wanted to show that love was the incarnate spirit of India. The present was not the occasion for making speeches. Most of them would like to sell their souls to the Mahatma. Many of them had not understood the Mahatma properly. Sacrifice was the breath of his nostrils. They were quite at liberty to share their doubts and difficulties with the Mahatma, and he would be able to give them the best advice.

Mrs. Naidu then asked those who had any difficulties and doubts to put them before the Mahatma.

A number of persons put their difficulties before the Mahatma.

Mahatma Gandhi, who spoke in Gujerati, said that he took it for granted, that those who had asked him questions, had understood his simple Gujerati. Time at his disposal, said the Mahatma, was short and he had too many engagements to attend to. Many of the doubts and difficulties put before him were old and time worn, and had been discussed before. He would, however, try to solve them as best as he could. One answer would be quite enough to answer all the questions. When they joined an institution, they must abide by its rules and regulations. That was quite a simple and honest proposition. He was not going to say whether non-co-operation was good or bad, or whether it had succeeded or failed. He knew that quite well. The Congress had adopted it for the time being, and it was their simple duty to carry out what the Congress had asked them to do. If they were not able to carry out the minimum that was expected of them they stood self-condemned.

CARRY OUT SPINNING RESOLUTION.

Continuing, the Mahatma referred to the Spinning Resolution, and said that it was passed by a majority, and as long as it was there they must be true to it. Undesirables must be weeded out. The moment they found that they were in minority, they must resign. Referring to Dr. Savarker's proposition that Charka by itself was not sufficient, the Mahatma said that he would certainly like to see Congressmen engaged in many other activities, but certainly there could not be a person who engrossed as he might be in any work was not able to devote half an hour of his leisure to the Charka. That was the test of his sincerity.

In fine, the Mahatma said that they knew how shrewd a clever merchant is to please his customers and to cater to their tastes. He was himself a Bania and claimed to be a practical politician. The moment he found that his methods were not in vogue, he would go in for new ones.

GANDHI HALL.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL PROPOSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 30.

A number of Municipal Councillors have submitted a proposal to the President of the Municipality to name the new municipal hall "Gandhi Hall." It is understood that this proposal will be tabled for discussion at the next meeting of the Municipal Board.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

An Erode message says that 218 reply postcards were sent to members of the Provincial Congress Committee asking them to recommend a name for the presidency of the Belgaum Congress and 146 of the replies favour Mr. Gandhi.

IN HONOUR OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting in honour of Mahatma Gandhi at Seth Ramchandra Ramvallabh Godown, New Chinch Bunder Road, near Wadi Bunder Bridge, Mandvi, Bombay 3, to-morrow, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will preside. There will be special accommodation for ladies.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

All the Sahayaks and Volunteers of Hindustani Seva Dal and other Corps in Bombay are requested to be present with their full uniforms at Ramchandra Ramvallabh Godown, new Chinch Bunder Road, near Wadi Bunder Bridge, Mandvi, Bombay, 3, to-morrow at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at a public meeting in honour of Mahatma Gandhi.

"INDIVISIBLE PART OF EGYPT"

NOTABLES' RESOLUTION RE SUDAN

DEMONSTRATIONS IN EGYPT

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Cairo.—The newspaper "Al Mokattam" understands privately from Khartum that a large meeting of notables at the house of Sayed Aly el Mirghani passed a unanimous resolution to the effect that the Sudan was an indivisible part of Egypt under King Fuad with Zaghlul as political leader. The paper states that the Egyptian circles are most impressed by such reports. It also understands that a prominent woman has assumed the leadership of the Sudanese women and has informed Acting Governor-General that they have decided to hold a peaceful demonstration and to request that it shall not be interfered with.

An Alexandria message to "Al Mokattam" states that telegrams have been received indicating that demonstrations are spreading throughout the Sudan.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Khartum.—Attempts have been made to embroil religious leaders in the Sudanese agitation but the situation is outwardly calm and there have been no disturbances.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE MOTOR-BUS TRAGEDY.

7 KILLED AND 5 BURNT BY FIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Seven men were incinerated and five others were sent to a hospital with severe burns as the result of a fire in a motor-bus at Nuneaton, last evening. The bus, which was licensed to seat 14, was crowded with choppers some of whom were standing. The burst of flames descended till practically all passengers were burnt.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN RATES OF LEVY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The rates of levy, under the German Reparations Recovery Act of 1921, will be increased from five to 26 per cent, beginning from September 8th, after which the German Government will reimburse, in cash, to exporters the value of receipts issued by the British customs authorities for the levy paid on the goods imported. The reimbursements in accordance with the London Agreement will form part of the annuity payable by Germany under the Experts' Report.—Reuter.

"SAINT JOAN."

(Continued from page 6.)

his followers. Feeling that there ought to be some redeeming feature in the chaplain's character, the author makes him feel and express his keen sincere remorse at seeing Joan being burnt on the stake. He who had taken an active part in the trial—had insisted on the death sentence being passed rushes back from the stake a broken and a quite changed and chastened man. To a remonstrance from the Earl of Warwick that it (Joan's punishment) was not his doing, he replies: "It is so easy to talk when you don't know—you madden yourself with words; you damn yourself because it feels grand to throw oil on the flaming hell of your own temper. But when it is brought home to you, when you see the thing you have done, when it is blinding your eyes, stifling your nostrils, tearing your heart, then—then . . . Jesus, Jesus, Jesus. She is in Thy bosom, and I am in hell for ever-more."

Joan Sanctified.

To bring the play up-to-date the author has added an epilogue. He gives a plausible reason for this in the preface, viz., "That as many a woman has got herself burnt by carelessly whisking a muslin skirt into the drawing room fire-place", he would be stultifying himself by implying that Joan's history in the world ended instead of beginning with her execution and hence he thought it necessary "by hook or by crook to show the canonized Joan as well as the unregenerated one." The finest portion in the epilogue is the last words of Joan, whose spirit is made to say "O God, that madest this beautiful earth, when will it be ready to receive Thy Saints? How long, O! Lord, how long?" This sentiment is nobler and much more altruistic than her remark in the last scene, viz., "He wills that I go through fire to His bosom" which is a personal note showing her deep Faith in her God. A dramatist who puts these words in the mouth of his heroine is sure to have some mysticism in his blood and cannot be the pseudo-scientific Rationalist that "G. B. S." is very often supposed to be by those who take seriously his valuation of himself.

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

END OF A LONG STRUGGLE

AHMEDABAD'S TRIUMPH

The following statement has been issued to the Press by Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, President of the Ahedabad Municipality in connection with the recent Inspection of Municipal Primary Schools:—

In the beginning of the year 1921 the Ahmedabad Municipality resolved to abandon the educational grant received from Government in order to remove Government control over primary education in municipal schools. It is needless here to refer to the various stages of the struggle through which the Municipality had to pass during that year as they have so often appeared in the Press in detail. It is enough to refer to the last stage in order to give a connected account.

In December 1921 the Municipality resolved to request Government to frame a separate set of rules for municipalities not taking Government grant in order that such municipalities may have full and independent authority in respect of primary education and may receive only advisory help from the Educational Department of Government and inform Government by the same resolution that framing of such rules with powers to have their own pension scheme etc., for teachers will leave no room for differences between the Municipality and the Government in the Educational Department and the early removal of the causes of tension will tend to expedite larger programme of constructive municipal work which was awaiting execution for affording proper amenities to the rate payers. The Government then was in no mood to listen to such a reasonable proposal and hence the struggle was precipitated with the result that the Municipality was suspended in the first week of February 1922 for a period of 2 years.

STRUGGLE RECOMMENCED.

The present Municipal Board came into office on the 9th February last and immediately recommenced the struggle from the stage where it was left at the time of the suspension. Changes in the curriculum and the Gujarati reading books published by the Gujarat Vidyapith were introduced at once, and the Municipality was glad to find the change of attitude on the part of Government in the Educational Department as no objection was raised against these changes. Such a thing would have been impossible in the previous regime. The Municipality then framed its proposals of independent service of teachers and gave notice to Government for the withdrawals of all the teachers within six months. Another proposal of having its own Pension and Provident Fund Scheme has also been submitted to Government with an intimation that the Municipality will cease paying pension contribution at the end of six months. The third proposal about the scale of pay and promotion suitable to local conditions is also before Government. I am glad to find that all these proposals have been forwarded for favourable consideration by the Educational Inspector Northern Division whose attitude stands in pleasant contrast with that of his predecessor in office in the stormy days of 1921.

Another notable event during the short career of the present Board has been the giving of a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Prajakiya Kelavani Mandal which maintains 44 independent primary schools which were started as a protest against the suspension. Government has now conceded that primary schools maintained wholly or partly with the aid of Municipal funds can be conducted on independent lines without any control of Government. It is not necessary for me to say how far this iew can be reconciled with the former action of Government in involving themselves in costly litigation against several Municipal councillors of the superseded Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat and the consequent suspension of these Municipalities.

The question of the inspection of Schools which is confined to municipal primary schools only and which has nothing whatever to do with the Primary Schools maintained by the Prajakiya Kelavani Mandal was raised by the Educational Department towards the end of July and the Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad S. D. in a letter dated the 21st July asked for certain information with a view to arrange the programme of Inspection of Municipal Schools. To this letter the Chairman Schools Committee gave the following reply on the 23rd July:—

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S LETTER.

Letter No. E.D.E. 147 of 1924-25 dated 23rd July 1924 addressed to the Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad S.D.

"With reference to your letter No. 1723 of 21st July 1924 addressed to the Superintendent of Municipal schools Ahmedabad, I have the honour to state that the information asked for will be supplied to you in due course. As regards the inspection of municipal schools I have the honour to point out that the question is not so easy as you imagine. With a view to avoid conflict with the Educational Department the Ahmedabad Municipality has submitted its proposals to Government and although nearly four months have elapsed no decision has yet been arrived at. You are, I presume, not unaware of the mandate of the people to the majority of the elected members on the question of Government control over Municipal schools and unless you are prepared to make your inspection merely advisory without the slightest interference in the administration of our schools and to settle all other controversial quetsions, I am afraid it will not be possible for me to persuade the Board to submit to the Inspection and I would, therefore, request you to postpone the Inspection of Municipal schools till the proposals submitted to Government are finally disposed of. The Municipality does not desire to come into conflict with the Educational Department if it finds that its attitude is conciliatory and reasonable but if in spite of all constitutional attempts to obtain freedom in its own sphere. "a situation is forced upon the Municipality by which the old controversies are to be revived, then, I am afraid, the blame will rest with your Department and not with the Municipality."

DESIRE FOR HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT.

Between the 23rd and 25th July the Chairman Schools Committee and the Superintendent of Municipal schools had some interviews in this connection with the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, at his request, as a result of which the Schools Committee was convinced of the genuine desire on the part of the Educational Inspector N.D. to arrive at an honourable settlement of all controversial questions. The following relevant extract from a circular dated 25th July addressed by him to his Deputies in the matter of inspection and his letter to the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad on his referring to him the letter of the Chairman Schools Committee, as also the reply of the Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad contained ample indications of a real desire to pursue the policy of non-interference and in consequence of which advisory Inspection has now been permitted.

(Extract & copies of the above two letters.)

(1) *Extract from the Educational Inspector N.D.'s Circular.*

* * * *

"(3) In dealing with Municipal schools, Inspecting Officers should always show proper regard for the privileges, rights, and susceptibilities of Municipal Boards. Municipalities are invested with the power to administer their own schools. The attitude of the Department towards Municipal school authorities should ordinarily be that of advisor and consulsultant; interference in administrative matters is to be deprecated. Inspecting Officers should therefore be careful in their relations with Municipalities to avoid friction and to give as few opportunities as possible for complaint.

* * * *

(2) *Copy of the letter of the Educational Inspector N.D. to the Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad.*

Ahmedabad, 26—7—1924.
5118.

Memo:—

Ref. his No. 1805 of 26th July 1924, the D.E.I. Ahmedabad, is requested to invite the attention of the Chairman, Schools Committee, Ahmedabad Municipality to this office circular No. 5074 dated the 25th idem a copy of which has been supplied to him direct. So far as the question of inspection is concerned, the circular will, the undersigned trusts, prove satisfactory to the Municipal Schools Committee.

2. As regards the other questions referred to in the Chairman's letter the D.E.I. is requested to inform him that they have already been submitted to the D.P.I. for favourable consideration and that it is hoped that they will be disposed of very soon.

(Sd) K. S. VAKIL.
E.I.N.D.

To,

The D.E.I., Ahmedabad.

(3) *A copy of the letter of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad to the Chairman, Schools Committee.*

No. 1808.

Ahmedabad, 26th July 1924.

To,

The Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Ahmedabad.

Sir,

(Ref. your No. E.D.E. 147 of 23-7-24.)

I have the honour to send herewith a copy of the E.I.N.D.'s letter No. 5113 of 26-7-1924 received by me on referring your above mentioned letter to him. The copy of the circular No. 5074 of 25-7-24 might have been received by you by this time, from which you will find that the inspection will be advisory.

I have etc.,
(Sd) Illegible.

D.E.I. Ahmedabad S.D.

I had no desire to run to the press and publish these facts at this stage but as attempts have been made from interested quarters to misrepresent facts and to mislead public opinion it has become my duty to place these bare facts before the public. When everything that was definitely refused in 1921 before the suspension is being conceded by Government in substance the Municipality does not propose to fight for the mere technicalities.

VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL.
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.
Aug. 28.

THE MAN WHO TOOK THE WRONG- TURNING

got what he wanted just the same because Pinkettes are sold in every street where there is a chemist's shop. All men and women too, like Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives, because they so quickly and efficiently restore daily regularity, banish bilious attacks, vertigo, liverishness, clear the skin, purify the breath. The vegetable laxative made by machinery. Your chemist sells Pinkettes, at 14 ans. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

CLAIMS OF LABOUR.

VANTED DIRECT ELECTION

PLEA FOR MILITARY TRAINING OF INDIANS.

EVIDENCE OF MESSRS. JOSHI AND DALVI.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

"The Government of India since its inception has been bureaucratic in its personnel and autocratic in its powers." This was the verdict of the Bombay Presidency Association on the Central Government uttered by Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society, a nominated member in the Legislative Assembly on behalf of labour. In the course of his evidence Mr. Joshi pressed the claims of labour for representation in the legislative bodies not by the back-door of nomination but by direct election by labour organisations all over India which make up a total strength of two hundred thousand. The Presidency Association of which he was the spokesman along with Mr. Dalvi had sent up a memorandum which in effect was stronger than the representations by many other similar organisations. It freely admitted the influence of Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-operation movement as having been responsible for the conciliatory attitude of the Government of India during the first two years of the Legislative Assembly and attributed the change in the situation to autocracy of the Government in the third year which resulted in the return of the Swarajists who were forced by the turn of events in the Assembly, to constant but constitutional deadlocks. The remedy suggested was of course the transfer of all subjects except military and foreign and political relations to the Minister with collective responsibility. As regards military it was urged that it should be in the hands of the Governor-General assisted by the Commander-in-Chief. But how is the law and order to be placed in charge of a Minister when in the maintenance of that law and order the Minister may sometimes have to invoke the aid of military? And if the Minister and the Governor-General happen to differ on this question who is to decide and how should the *impasse* be got over? These questions troubled the President and several members of the Committee. Mr. Joshi first admitted that he had not thought over them fully, but later recognised there would be difficulties on occasions arising out of serious disorders in the country and that it might be necessary for a Minister to resign if he happened to disagree with the Governor-General. But he affirmed that on the plea of rare troubles the indispensable condition of the responsible Government ought not to be denied, nor did Mr. Joshi want the Government of India to keep the military in their own hands as the reserved subject for ever. He put in a strong plea for a sound scheme of military training of Indians to be completed within twenty years so as to make Indians fit for self-defence, by that time when automatically all the subjects in the Central Government would be transferred to Indian Ministers, the Governor-General being a mere constitutional Governor-General. This demand for military training afforded an opportunity to Sir Sivaswami Iyer to get out of the Moderate witness the important statement that no constitutional scheme for self-government could be complete without a corresponding scheme for efficient training of Indians in all branches of the Army.

Sir Arthur Froom was upset by Mr. Joshi's demand for the direct representation of labour to all legislatures in India, and suggested that political agitators would get into the field at elections posing as labour leaders and sway the votes to themselves. But Mr. Joshi coolly replied that even the agitators had their own place in the political evolution of a country and would not allow his case for election of representatives by labour organisations to be vitiated by any such considerations.

COMING ASSEMBLY SESSION.

The Government of India are maturing their plans to meet the Swarajists and gain their approval to the Lee Commission's Report in the coming session of the Central Legislature. I understand that the official attitude on this subject will take the form of two resolutions to be moved by Sir Alexander Muddiman. Several non-official members of both the Houses of Legislature have arrived and more are coming up. They are to meet to-night in an informal conversation at Longwood Hotel, the residence of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Attempts are being made to unite the non-officials on the question of Lee Commission's proposals and to present a united front before the Government. And it is hoped in this connection that the debates of several local Legislative Councils, which had protested against the recommendations of the Commission being applied to their province, will encourage the legislators in Simla to combine against the deeply laid out plans of Government.

There are no less than one hundred non-official resolutions, but the non-officials cannot get more than one day in the whole session to discuss their resolutions. Naturally the non-officials are upset and want somehow to represent this grievance to Lord Reading and see that more days are allotted to them.

DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee held their last sitting to-day and re-assemble in Simla on 16th October to hear some more witnesses and thereafter draft the report. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., and Mr. Dalvi were examined on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association on the case presented by the Association regarding changes in the Central Government contemplating the establishment of responsibility in respect of civil administration, while reserving defence and foreign affairs in the hands of the Viceroy.

Before the two witnesses were called in, Mr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan whose evidence was not concluded on Thursday was examined by Mr. Jinnah. Questioned Mr. Shafaat replied that the Act could have worked only if the Governor had acted constitutionally and treated Government as unitary.

President: Was it open to the Governor to do that under the Act?

Witness: He should have observed convention.

Mr. Jinnah: According to your proposal it would not have been dyarchy.

Witness: That is so.

Examined by Mr. Jinnah on the question of communal representation, witness said under the Lucknow Compact Mahomedans were in minority in all the provinces and while urging that the Mahomedan majority in Bengal and the Punjab should not be reduced to minority he was prepared to grant to the Hindus their effective representation.

Sir Sivaswami asked whether in that case the grant of effective representation in the Punjab to the minority communities would not cumulatively mean a majority for those communities.

Witness differed.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether witness meant by the term effective that representation should be to the extent that minority combined with a part of the majority should be able to carry its point.

Mr. Shafaat agreed.

Dr. Paranjpye suggested that the most effective way of protection was to give effect to the clause in the Lucknow Compact that any measure affecting any community should not be passed unless it was supported by two-third members of that community.

Witness stated that this was a separate issue.

Mr. Joshi and Mr. Dalvi were next examined.

The President referring the witnesses to the recommendation of the Association about the extension of franchise, increase in the number of membership of the legislatures and the reconstitution of the Council of State on wider franchise, asked whether the Association considered that these conditions were considered essential precedent to further extension of responsible Government.

Mr. Joshi replied they were desirable. He wanted every district to be represented in the Assembly and calculated that there should be three hundred members in the Assembly at least.

The President asked whether the widening of franchise would not result in overweighing the electorate with illiterate people.

Mr. Joshi held that elections were political education and that electors would be able to exercise their judgment.

President: Would you take it to manhood franchise?

Mr. Joshi replied that his Association had not considered the point in detail, but would like the existing franchise of the local Legislature to be the franchise for the Central Legislature.

The President pointed out that so far as he knew about the constitution in other parts of the world wherever there were two Chambers they had different electorate, but if Mr. Joshi wanted the same electorate for two central Houses the purpose of having a bi-cameral system would not be served.

Mr. Joshi agreed with the principle that two Chambers must have different basis, but he wanted the Council of State to be as representative as the lower House and not merely representative of special interests.

The President next examined witness at some length on the proposal to reserve the Army in the hands of the Viceroy while law and order would be in the hands of a responsible Minister. Supposing, he said, a case like the Malabar rebellion arose, the responsible local Government found that the Police at his disposal for suppressing internal disorder could not meet the situation, what would the Minister then do?

Mr. Joshi replied that the Minister would request the Viceroy to lend troops.

The President thereupon pointed out that supposing the Viceroy being the sole authority in respect of employment of the Army felt that the disorder was due to the policy of the Minister himself and as he disapproved of that policy he might refuse to lend troops.

Mr. Joshi said the Viceroy could dismiss the Minister and appoint another.

The President remarked that it won't be possible under the system of responsible Government of the kind advocated by witness.

Mr. Joshi held that there would then be constitutional crisis and he admitted that there would be some difficulty on an occasion like that under his scheme.

QUESTION OF LABOUR REPRESENTATION.

The President next took advantage of Mr. Joshi's presence to ask him some questions about the representation of labouring classes.

Mr. Joshi said on this question he would not speak on behalf of the Association.

Questioned by the President Mr. Joshi explained that he included among the working classes all labourers including agricultural labourers who were neither proprietors nor tenants.

President: You will include officials and clerks, they are also workers. (Laughter.)

Mr. Joshi: I don't mind if they join trade unions.

President: You consider it impossible to represent labouring classes through the ordinary constituencies.

Mr. Joshi: Yes, under the present circumstances. In Bombay those paying rupees ten as house rent were voters while labourers did not pay more than Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. There must be special representation for Labour. The Bombay Government once thought of doing that by putting up wages qualification.

The President pointed out that Labour in Bengal for instance was migratory and because of that reason it was difficult to find and form a constituency for it and nomination was decided upon to get Labour represented.

Mr. Joshi said so far as Bombay was concerned Labour was generally stable. He advocated that nomination be done away with and Labour organisations like other special interests such as Chambers of Commerce and Planters' Association should be allowed to elect Labour representatives.

The President asked whether there were Labour organisations and what was their membership.

Mr. Joshi said all over India the membership of these organisations was about two lakhs; registers of memberships were kept.

The President asked whether labourers had sufficient educated men among them who could be fit to sit and represent them in the Councils.

Mr. Joshi said it was so in case of some workers like railway labourers.

The President remarked that in England it was found that such workers did not make very good representatives.

Mr. Joshi replied that he would not like to restrict that the representation of Labour should be only by men from among them.

Mr. Jinnah said supposing there was a Minister in charge of law and order he would be expected to be as zealous as anybody else to maintain peace.

Mr. Joshi: Oh! yes.

Mr. Jinnah: He would be in no way worse off than a Member in charge of law and order now. (Laughter.)

Mr. Joshi: He will get more support from the public.

Further questioned by Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Joshi agreed that while it was possible that the Viceroy might refuse help of troops to the Minister it was not likely.

A REVISING CHAMBER ONLY.

Replying to Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. Dalvi said he wanted the Council of State to be only a revising Chamber and having also delaying power. Supposing the Assembly made a mistake in a hurry the Upper Chamber should be able to rectify it.

Dr. Paranjpye suggested that as in Japan it might be provided that the Upper Chamber should consist of men who had held certain high offices.

Mr. Joshi replied that he would not mind it if in that case the Upper Chamber's functions were made merely advisory.

Mr. Jinnah suggested that as witness wanted to broaden the basis of the local Legislatures also would he provide that the members of the Upper House be elected by the local Legislatures.

Mr. Joshi was opposed to indirect election.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith then questioned Mr. Joshi. He asked: I see in your memorandum you frequently complain that the representatives of the people were driven to resort to constitutional deadlocks. Am I to understand that there was no other alternative? For example you were in the Assembly when the Budget was voted upon, did you vote for throwing out the whole of demand under the Customs?

Mr. Joshi: I did not vote down the Customs demand.

Sir Henry: Do you say then that those who threw that demand out had no other alternative?

Mr. Joshi: I don't say so. I must here make it perfectly clear that the Bombay Presidency Association is a non-partisan organisation. The sentence you refer to does not represent my view; but I must say that there is a feeling among the members of the Assembly that unless they resort to a policy of obstruction at some stage or another they can't get anything done. Personally I did not want to throw out the Customs demand because we did not want to lose the sympathy of the Labour Government in England which had just then come into power, but if I find that even the Labour Government would not do anything I too would perhaps join those who vote down the Budget.

Sir Arthur Froom: Are you disappointed with the Labour Government at Home?

Mr. Joshi: Not yet. (Laughter.)

Sir Henry: You say that even in narrow sphere of partial provincial autonomy in transferred subjects the Central Government exercise their control under their wide and elastic power of superintendence, guidance and control, and that therefore the transferred departments must find their liberty curtailed, etc. Can you mention any instance and do you want any change in Rule 49?

Mr. Dalvi replying said that he did not say that the rules required revision as such. But the Government of India had on occasions interfered. As instances he quoted the case of Mr. Gupte's Bills regarding prohibition of liquor and Village Panchayat Bill (Bombay), both of which did not get sanction of the Governor-General.

Sir Henry (to witness): But you know that Government must see that no Bill in local Council infringes on a central subject. Do you think that a clear cut division is possible in provinces?

Mr. Dalvi: There may be overlapping in certain cases, but there was no overlapping in case of Excise.

Dr. Paranjpye: Does it not infringe on Customs?

Mr. Dalvi: I don't think.

Mr. Jinnah: And supposing there is difference of opinion between local Government and the Government of India in regard to the question whether a local Bill infringes upon a central subject or not, who do you think should be the Judge?

Mr. Dalvi: Some independent authority other than the parties in dispute.

President: So you would change the rule?

Mr. Dalvi: Yes, in order to make the transferred departments as free as possible.

Dr. Paranjpye: Don't you think that the fault in the mixture of reserved and transferred subjects is one of the very arguments against the continuance of dyarchy?

Mr. Dalvi: That is so.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer then questioned the witness, Mr. Joshi. In reply witness advocated the splitting up of electorates in order to increase the number of electors, subject of course to the necessity of having plurality of seats for special considerations in the Central Government. The Governor-General should be responsible for military and defence and foreign and political department portfolios. The Viceroy should retain the power of certifying expenditure up to an agreed minimum for these reserved subjects in case it is not voted by the Assembly, and this minimum figure might be revised periodically. Indians were not satisfied with regard to present composition of Army and that was why he urged that a scheme for training Indians in all bruancehs of the Army should be drawn up and earnestly carried out, so that within twenty years India might be in a position to defend herself.

Sir Sivaswami: In your scheme in which law and order will be in the hands of a Minister in the Central Government and the Governor-General in charge of the Army, do you think that the relations between the civil and military authorities would be the same as now, or would they be different?

Mr. Joshi: It is difficult to say definitely. Much will, however, depend on the individuals. But I think on the whole there will be no difficulties.

Sir Sivaswami: You think that the military authorities will generally come to the aid of the civil authorities in case of suppression of disorder?

Mr. Joshi: The military authorities are known for their sense of discipline.

Sir Arthur Froom: You say that since its inception the Government of India is bureaucratic in personnel and autocratic in power.

Mr. Joshi: It is a matter of fact statement.

Sir Arthur: It is not a matter you quarrel with.

Mr. Joshi: O! yes, I do quarrel. (Laughter.)

Continuing Mr. Joshi said that if the franchise were extended in Bombay to Labour generally the majority of those who would get it would on the whole give their votes properly. He did not fear that the votes would be swayed by agitators. The agitators had their own part to play in politics and he therefore did not fear them.

Replying to Sir Sivaswami Iyer, witness said that the Labour Party in England was not always represented by their own class of men.

This closed the examination of Mr. Joshi and Mr. Dalvi.

TARAKESHWAR

"NOTHING SHALL DETER SATYAGRAHIS"

DAS' SPIRITED APPEAL

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

"Forward" this morning publishes a full page account regarding the Tarakeshwar firing. It prints three photographs purporting to show human tibia with splintered shot inside it and a thigh bone with bullet lodged in it. There is also a photograph of a group of the more seriously wounded. Alongside the photographs are details of the injuries inflicted on twenty-four cases and at the head of the page is a signed statement from Mr. C. R. Das which begins:—

"Events have moved in Tarakeswar. The Mohunt and his men and their supporters, the bureaucracy have retaliated absolute non-violence by violence. They have answered silent suffering and sacrifice of Satyagrahis by brickbats and bullets. They are for provocation. They are after killing the faith of Satyagrahis but prosecuted and persecuted Satyagrahis have held on. We have had eighteen hundred of our fighters on the role of honour. I believe fiercer oppressions are before us. I believe the appeal by the Mohunt's agents to brickbats and bullets on the last Janmastami day was not the last of it. But I believe brickbats, bullets and imprisonment will not and cannot deter our young men from doing their duty. Let thousands come and prove their faith."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 30.

S S Vita, Grant, Busreh.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Golconda, Jells, Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

August 31.

S S Somersetshire, Adamon, Hull.

September 1.

S S Cracovia, Nicolish, Trieste.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vita 1955 tons, Captain W E Grant arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ahmedi:—Messrs. Turner Morrison & Company's steamer Ahmedi 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Golconda, 2329 tons, Captain Jells arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Somersetshire:—Messrs Turner Morrison & Company's steamer Somersetshire 4546 tons Captain B W Adamon sailed from harbour on Sunday for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Cracovia:—L Triestino steamer Cracovia 4566 tons, Captain G Nicolish will sail from harbour to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, August 30.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Colaba 3899 N F, 4/9, M M & Co.
4 Nile, 5260, N.F., 5/9, Vol Bros.
5 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe 8-9 O S K.
6 Karapara 3722 Durban, 3/9 M M & Co.
7 Cl Macvicar, 3621, Chittagong, N F, J Finlay and Co.
8 Malda 5454 N.F., 5/9 M M & Co.
9 Chakla 1727, K'chi 6-9, M M & Co.
10 Macedonia, 5247, London, 6/9, M M & Co.
11 Anjora 3590, Karachi, N F, 3/9, L Triestino
12 Circassia 4327, Liverpool, 4/9, Graham & Co.
13 Jalapa 43862, Calcutta, Volkart Bros.
14 Somersetshire, 4546, Dunkirk 1/9, T M and Co.
15 Craconia, 4762, Trieste, 1/9 L Triestino.
16 Dongola 4742, Aden, 20-9 M M & Co.
17 Jetty Vasna 3020, Busreh 5/9, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Morioka Maru, 8096, Kobe 3/9, N Y Kaisha
2 Mirzapore 4135, N F, M M & Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, P. G. 3/9 M M and Co.
5 Hohenfels, 1700, Hamburg, 8/9, L Edwards Ltd.
6 Sureway 3287, N F, 6/9, A Yule and Co.
7 Jalayoti 2668, Rangoon 5/9, Scindia S N Co.
8 Orna 2997, Rangoon 5/9, M M & Co. and Co.
10 & 11 Nurjehan, 3379, Cal 2/9 T M & Co.
12 & 13 Janus 3078, Calcutta, 2/9, M M & Co.
14 Jalavijay 2297, Rangoon, 2/9, S S N Co.
15 Barjora 1908, Persian Gulf, N F, M M and Co.
16 Nour-el-Bahr 199, M'Coast 31/8, Merchant S N Co.

EXPORTS.

August 30.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—14 casks goat skin H M Edwards & Co. 75 bales cty cotton ily B Karsondas Bros.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—2000 cwt linseed oil cake L Ebrahimji Co; 450 cwt linseed oil cake M Bhanji Bros; 80 cwts linseed oil cake B H Lele.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—5 bales cotton-rugs V N Joshi; 97 bales Indian wool raw The Bombay Coy Ltd; 800 bags wheat The Bombay Coy Ltd; 1 bale cotton waste V N Joshi; 104 bales cotton waste B Karsondas & Co; 500 cwt dill seed T Thadani & Co; 40 bales Indian wool raw L Hasam; 76 bales Indian wool raw K Esmail.

S S Nile for New York:—50 cwt gum olibanum E Virji & Co; 24 nongs cylinder empty E C Patell & Co; 2 nongs cylinder empty Cox & King Shipping Agency; 1 bale woollen carpet Cox & King Shipping Agency; 50 bags caraway seed M Thadani & Co.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—220 bales cotton raw K M Mathew; 330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 224 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—1000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 114 bales Indian cotton Vardhman Bros.

S S Sureway for Antwerp:—100 tons manganese ore F Rattonshaw & Co. 7 bales seyri hemp B Vishewar; 177 cases cotton waste Volkart Bros; 50 bales rajpur hemp T Dawoodbhoy & Co.

S S Sureway for Ghent:—110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Marioka Maru for Kobe:—1 case ivory cut piece Jafarally Fiagalli; 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 9 bales Indian cotton raw N Manilal & Co; 500 bales Indian cotton raw Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.

S S Marioka Maru for Nagaya:—200 bales Indian cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Marioka Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales Indian cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Marioka for Yokkaichi:—300 bales raw cotton Messrs Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

August 30.

S S Nizani from Samarang. Agents Turner Morrison & Co Ltd:—21836 bags sugar.
From Jawa Port:—13 packages sugar.

PRESERVATION OF PURITY OF TEA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

A press communique issued by the Government of Madras in the Local Self Government (Public Health) Department says:

It has been brought to the notice of Government that an appreciable quantity of tea imported into India is of very inferior quality, that much of it is really unfit for human consumption and that suitable measures should be taken to check and control the importation of such tea In the United States, Canada and Australia the customs regulations prescribe the standard with which imported tea must comply. Teas are analysed before they leave the customs and if they do not comply with the prescribed standard they are not admitted. It has been suggested that following the example of these countries, standards prescribing purity for tea should be fixed, that customs officers should be empowered to require all imported tea to be analysed and that such teas as comply with the standard should be admitted freely and that those which on analysis fail to comply with the standard should be rejected. In this connection the effect which such restrictions would produce on the price of the commodity will require consideration and Government before taking up the question desire to ascertain the views of the consumer in the matter. Persons or Associations interested are asked to forward their views to the Secretary, Local Self Government Department by September 15th.

SPORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The following are the results of the League Association Football matches played to-day:—

THE LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION.

Birmingham two, Everton two.
Burnley nil, Cardiff City nil.
Bury nil, Manchester City two.
Leeds United one, Sunderland one.
Liverpool two, Aston Villa four.
Newcastle United one, Huddersfield Town three.
Nottingham Forest nil, Arsenal two.
Sheffield United two, Blackburn three.
Tottenham Hotspur three, Bolton nil.
West Bromwich one, Notts County two.
West Ham one, Preston North End nil.

2ND DIVISION.

Blackpool one, Clapton Orient nil.
Bradford City one, Fulham one.
Chelsea one, Coventry City nil.
Crystal Palace nil Sheffield Wednesday one.
Derby County four, Hull City nil.
Manchester United one, Leicester City nil.
Middlesborough two, Barnsley nil.
Port Vale one, Wolverhampton three.
Southampton nil, Oldham nil.
South Shields nil, Portsmouth two.
Stockport two, Stoke nil

3RD DIVISION (SOUTHERN).

Aberdare one, Bristol City two.
Brentford two, Brighton and Hove four.
Bristol Rovers one, Merthyr nil.
Exeter one, Reading nil.
Luton nil Gillingham nil.
Millwall three, Bournemouth one.
Newport nil, Queens Park Rangers nil.
Norwich one, Plymouth one.
Southend nil, Charlton three.
Swansea two, Swindon nil.
Watford one, Northampton nil.

3RD DIVISION (NORTHERN).

Accrington two, Potherham nil.
Ashington two, Chesterfield one.
Crewe nil, Tranmere two.
Doncaster nil, Barrow nil.
Grimsby nil, Darlington two.
Halifax three, Wrexham one.
Hartlepools one, Rochdale one.
New Brighton nil, Bradford nil.
Southport one, Nelson nil.
Wigan nil, Walsall nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Ayr three, Aberdeen three.
Airdrieonians three, Third Lanark nil.
Falkirk one, Celtic two.
Cowdenbeath one, St. Johnstone two.
Dundee six, Hearts nil.
Hamilton one, Raith nil.
Rangers one, Kilmarnock one.
Morton one Partick six.
Queens Park two, St. Mirren one.
Match between Hibernians and Motherwell was not played.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Rain again interfered with County cricket on all grounds to-day. The following were the closing scores:—

Middlesex versus Surrey at Lords.—Middlesex have scored 51 for no wicket.

Sussex versus Yorkshire at Brighton.—Sussex scored 60. Kilner took five for 18. Yorkshire have made 50 for one.

Kent versus Lancashire at Dover.—Kent have made 199 for nine. Seymour scored 81.

Worcester versus South Africans at Worcester.—Worcester made 87. Blanckenberg took six for 40 and Pegler four for 41. South Africans have made 234 for seven. Nourse scored 99.

There was no play in matches between Northants and Warwick at Northampton, Glamorgan and Notts at Cardiff and Leicester and Essex at Leicester.

BRITISH RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

Kimberley.—The British Rugby Union Football team has beaten Cape Province by thirteen points to three.—Reuter.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, September 1.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 52.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

15-24—1311-23—Dabholkar and J. Damoder Sadashiv Dongre v Tehminabai widow, Mantri and Co.
1-24—1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co, R C Shri Manave Raja v The Malbar Timber Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co, Amin and D.
5-24—482-22—Smetham B and L, Bhikoobai widow v Hairba Samleram Meher and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Kharas and Co.
13-24—2032-20—Dubash and Co, Bouda Shesheya v Kuncherla Janki Ramaya, Soonderdas and Co.
52-24—137-24—Wadia G and Co, Ahmed Mahomed Variava v Nagori Haji Esmail Essakchand, Dastur and Co.
4-24—2733-22—Mulla and M, Nandlal Birdichend and anr v Debi Dutt Premsukhdas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
30-24—1225-17—Hiralal and Co, Adamji Babooji v Amtubai widow and anr, Bhimji and Co, Manilal and Co.
59-24—4727-21—Mulji Th and Co, Karsondas Madhowji v Kanji Bhaturbhuj, Matubhai J and M.
60-24—1379-21—Motichand and D, Mukanchand Balia v Sobhagmal Gianmal, Merwanji K and Co.
63-24—4685—21—Manubhai and Co, D Durst v Raichand Shamji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
64-24—In Re Papers and Proceedings and In Re Messrs Bhimji and Co, Messrs Ferreira and V v Messrs Bhimji and Co, Bhimji and Co.
65-24—1630-19—88-21—In Person, Messrs. Ferreira and V v Messrs Bhimji and Co, In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

4179-23—Payne and Co, Bhagwandas Madhavram v Ramrichpal Jigalkishore and ors, Vachha and Co.
93-24—Amin and D, Chhotalal Kothari and Co v Nemchand Keshavlal, Bhaishanker K and G.
463-24—Little and Co, The Burma Oil Co Ltd v Babhuchaj Gigabhai Chunawalla, N B Chothia.
3883-23—Shroff and L, Bejonji Pirojsheh Frenchman v Ramkisson Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Manchar and Co.
3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jivanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hamandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co.
3261-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ranjiwan Gajanand v Chunilal Ratanlal, Vachha and Co., Rele and Co.
3444-23—Matubhai J and M, Currimbhai Lalji Sajan and Co v Jamal Bros Co Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSE.

3332-21—Mehta L and Co, Dulahbhai Bhagwanji v Popatlal Chunilal and ors, Vrajlal and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

1843-24—Mulji Th and Co, Dhansingh Bhikhamsing, v Essoofally Dawoodbhoy, Vachha and Co.
1467-24—Tyabji D and Co, Umer Haji Ali, v Khudabux Kaloo and others.
955-24—Payne and Co, Poorannal Goolji Shighani, v The Official Assignee of Bombay, and others, In Person.
1155-24—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Natha and others v D B Silva and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
701-24—Payne and Co Abdul Hussim Gulam Husein, v Shamji Banaji and others, Edgelow G W and Co, Madowji and Co.
816-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum, v Noormahomed Soomar and others.
335-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji, v Liladher Kalidas.
4753-23—Jamsedji R and D, Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy Bart and others, Noor Mahomed Alli Mahomed Khanderao L and M.
1983-24—Sabnis G and Co, Jankibai Pandarinath Madanji, Alexander Furtado.
2021-24—Payne and Co, Bai Dinbai Maneckji Bennett, Framroz Dosabhay Umrigar.
4387-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassum, Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy and others.
1151-24—Mulla and M, Govindji Narsey and Co, Mohanlal Deochand Javeri Mulji Th and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4420-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Manibhai Goculbhai v Ratilal Laxmichand Khokani, Edgelow G W and Co.

TO BE MENTIONED.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chhotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COST ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

5638-22—Sabnis G and Co, Bai Maneckbai widow v Shah Narsey Vasaiya, Forbes and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

140-19—Matubhai J and M, Haji Sultanali Shustri and Co v Capt E D Kubo, Payne and Co.
3590-22—Smethan B and L, Gajan Mahadeo Parker and another, v Damoder Ganesh Parkar and others, Thakordas and Co, Smetham B and L.
761-23—Captain and V, Vejbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and ors, Payne and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D, Wadia G and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3962-23—Rele and Co Shanker Gangaram Punekar, Mahomed Esmail *Valad* Gulam Ahmed Khot and another Shamrao M and H.
1751-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v Manilal Mohanlal, Khandwalla and Chh.
1447-24—Chitnis K and M, Krishnaji Sanaji and Co v Nibisen Dwarkadas, Soonderdas and Co.
1899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhavji Foolchand, Narandas Dharamsy and others, Mulla and M, Merwanji K and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.
990-21—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkarbai Vedantam, Ghela Kurpal and others, Mehta L and Co, Kanga and Co.
2985-20—Matubhai J and M, Dady Jehangir Billimoria Gosmani Maharaj Shri Dwarkesh Lalji Shri Vallabh Ramji Maharaj, Edgelow G W and Co.
1340-19—N C Dalal and Co Vadilal Purshotamdas, Mathuradas Morarji, M B Chothia and Co.
2150-19—Thakoredas and D, Bai Fatmabai, Abdula Mawji and Co, and another, Amin and D, Thakoredas and D.
3063-19—Surveyor and Co, Chotalal Ambalal and another, Bhagwandas Goculdas and others, Payne and Co.
2812-19—N C Dalal and Co, Messrs. Vadilal Purshotam, Messrs. Chundulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.
2950-19—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Rawji Padamsey Damodar, Jamsedji R and D.
472-19—Captain and V, Manchershaw Sorabji Mehante, P V Doshi and Co, Jamsetji R and D.
606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.
1832-24—H L Shawe, Lionel Haran Worrall v Richardson and Cruddas, Crawford B and Co.
1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Husein Ratansey Nanji v Abdullabhai Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and Co.
2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizaba Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahomed Cassum Mooraj and ors, Crawford B and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

4660-22—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Chhaganlal Kasturchand, Kanga and Co.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.
49-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.
1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Keny.
41-23—J C Barden, in Re, Government v Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit, Merwanji.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE AS TO PARTNERSHIP.

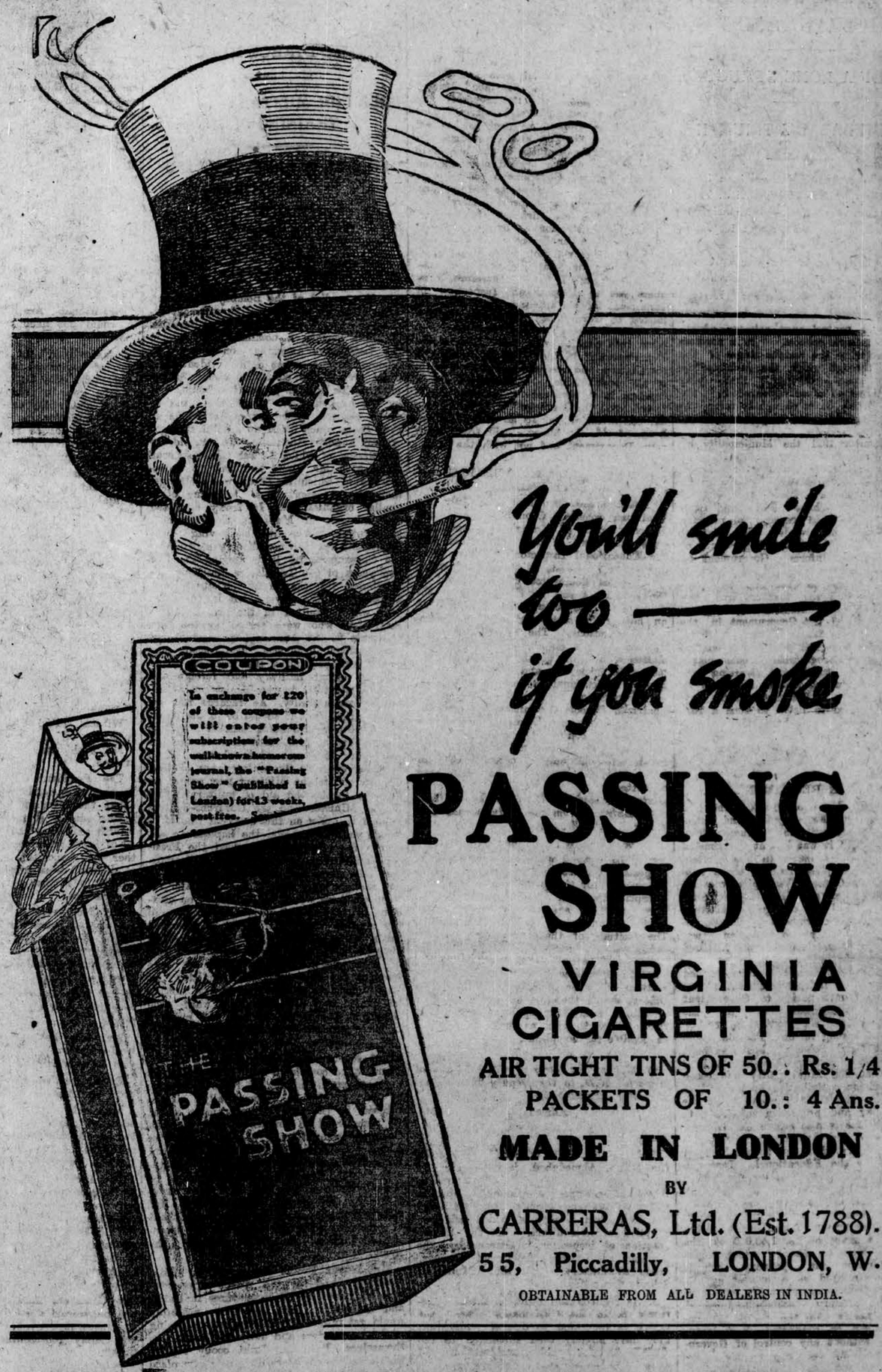
483-24—Malvi M R and Co, J S Narag and Sons, v Charry and Charry, Raglavaya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

50-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishnu Lanke, The Japan Imports Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.
3168-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bishamberdayal, v Ramsarup Bupani and another, N C Dalal and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

48-24—Mulla and M, Balabhai Raghunath Agasker and ors v Mothabhai Baloji Rave and ors, Sukhtanker and G, Dabholkar and J, Nanu H and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co, In person.
5008-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Jijibhai Merwanji Wadia and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla F and P, Crawford B and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Shroff and L, Captain and V, Shamrao M and H.
5008-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Rustomji Nasserwanji Mehta and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.
349-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, v Kanji Purshotam and others, Mulla and M.
349-22—Dabholkar and J, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, v Mulla and M, Ferreira and V, Edgelow G W and Co.
5010-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Rustomji Nasserwanji Mehta and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.
4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji v Luximidas Bhimji Bhanji and others Ardeshir H D and Co.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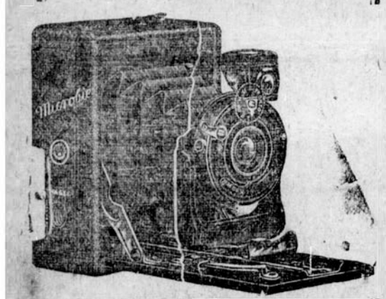

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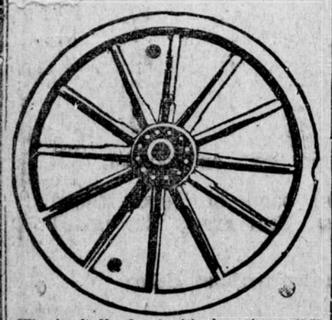

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APPLY TO
N. V. VELMOHAMED
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Telegraphic Address: "VISITOR, Bombay."

"WORK THE LOCAL BOARDS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your article headed "Work the Local Boards", appearing in your issue of the 21st instant, is an attack on the administration of the local boards in the Presidency during the year 1922-23. Your criticism is not justified by the facts of the case, but I do not desire to enter into a controversy in the matter, but merely to place the real position before you.

Your first grievance is that the boards are not wholly elective. In this connection, it must be remembered that till recently these bodies were only half-elected in composition. The elective proportion was then raised to two-thirds. And, under the new Local Boards Act of 1923, the boards have been given an elective element of at least three-fourths of their total strength. New boards will shortly be formed accordingly. But it is difficult to forecast the working of the new constitution, and it is, therefore, premature to make the boards wholly elective at this stage.

I should, however, like to point out that a certain minimum proportion of representation would appear to be necessary for the nomination of certain interests, such as the minorities and backward communities. These classes are not able to secure any representation on the local bodies by election, and are compelled to depend on nomination as the only means of obtaining representation at all. Their elective weakness has led to a demand on their part for separate representation on the panchayats, on the local boards, on the municipalities, and even on the Bombay Corporation itself. Even the present elective strength of these various bodies is a source of apprehension to the minorities and backward classes, and a matter of concern to the administration that is responsible for the due representation of the various communities. The fact that these classes are now unable to secure representation by election and can only obtain representation by nomination makes us pause before considering the question of extending the sphere of election. In the latter event, even the representation obtained by these communities by nomination will be lost to them if the local bodies are made wholly elective. When these classes who generally belong to the same creed as the advanced communities are not disposed to trust their interests in the hands of their own co-religionists, it could scarcely be expected that other communities of a different faith would be prepared to entrust their affairs in the hands of communities of an alien creed. These contingencies must be borne in mind when considering the question of making the local bodies wholly elective. In this matter, we must, therefore, move slowly and cautiously, and with due regard to the interests of the more backward sections of the people that have as good a claim on our consideration as their more favoured brethren.

Your next complaint is that a very small proportion of the boards have elected presidents. Now, it must be pointed out that the presidents of the boards have been in the past officials nominated by Government. It was only recently that non-official presidents were appointed by Government. In 1921-22, Government encouraged the boards, whenever they were being constituted, to recommend one of their members for the office of President, and a recommendation made by one board in that year was accepted by Government. At the same time, Government tried to replace official presidents by non-official presidents whenever suitable persons were available. Thus, out of 26 District Boards in 1921-22, 20 had non-official Presidents appointed by Government, 1 a non-official President elected by the Board, and 5 official presidents nominated by Government. In 1922-23, out of 27 District Boards, 23 had non-official presidents appointed by Government, 3 non-official presidents elected by the boards, and only 1 official president nominated by Government. The last was in the Upper Sind Frontier District, which is a very backward tract. Your statement therefore that there were 4 elected presidents of District Boards in 1921-22 is not correct. There was only 1 elected president in that year as against 3 in 1922-23. This was, therefore, an advance and not a retrogression, as you have tried to make out. The same remarks apply to the Taluka Boards. In their case too, Government encouraged the new boards, as they were being formed, to recommend a member as the president, and recommendations made by 8 boards were accepted by Government. At the same time, Government tried to replace official presidents by non-official presidents wherever suitable candidates were forthcoming. Thus, in 1921-22, out of 219 Taluka Boards, 89 had non-official presidents appointed by Government, 8 non-official president elected by the boards, and 121 official presidents nominated by Government. In 1922-23, out of 222 Taluka Boards, 111 had non-official presidents appointed by Government, 19 non-official presidents elected by the boards, and 91 official presidents nominated by Government. In this case too, there was distinct progress. The fact that non-official presidents were given to all but one of the more important bodies, the District Boards, shows the anxiety of Government to popularise these bodies. The only reason for withholding non-official presidents from the Taluka Boards that still have official presidents is the dearth of suitable incumbents for the office. However, under the new Act, there will no longer be any cause for complaint. New Boards will shortly be formed, and all of them, whether District or Taluka, will have elected presidents and vice-presidents and officials will be altogether ineligible for election as presidents or vice-presidents.

In this connection, the experience provided by the action of some municipalities is instructive. While these bodies possess the right of electing their own non-official presidents, some of them have persisted in electing officials as presidents. Government warned them to exercise their right of electing non-official presidents on pain of depriving them of that right. Yet they persisted in their conduct. Government were then constrained to deprive them of the right of electing their own non-official as presidents, and sought to nominate a non-official as president. But no non-officials came forward to accept nomination, and Government were then compelled to nominate an official as president. Again, municipalities have, in some cases, even tried to force the hands of Government in removing their own elected presidents, and some parties in them have even sought the suspension of the municipalities. All this points to the presence of factions in the local bodies based not on grounds of policy but on personal differences.

Your next criticism relates to the expenditure on education and medical relief. You allege that the total expenditure on education increased roughly from 84 to 87 millions while the medical services received 9 instead of 10 millions. Now, on your own figures, you should have accorded praise instead of blame to the administration. The total revenue of the boards, exclusive of Government grants, amounts only to some lakhs. The contributions from Government form the major part of their income. The total provincial revenue is about 15 crores. Yet, according to your figures, the expenditure on education is 8 crores, 40 lakhs and on Medical Relief 90 lakhs, of a total amount of 9 crores, 30 lakhs. In other words, the expenditure on Education and Medical Relief is almost two-thirds of the provincial revenue. On your own assumption, therefore, there was no ground for complaint, but rather cause for the deepest satisfaction. But the pity of the case is that your figures are totally wrong.

Your next grievance is in connection with the working of the Panchayats. You try to make out that the main cause of their failure is their want of civil and criminal powers. The Panchayats Bill met with great enthusiasm at the time of its introduction. I was not aware of any serious agitation, whether within the Council or outside, for the vesting of civil and criminal powers in these bodies, with the exception of a few mild speeches. Had there been any serious agitation at the time, I am sure the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, who was then in charge of the Bill, with his well-known popular tendencies, would have yielded to the wishes of the people. For so many years these bodies have been without civil and criminal powers. One of the reasons why such powers were not given to them was the existence of factions in the villages. No representation has been received from the Panchayats for the grant of such powers. The Panchayats Act has been passed, and Panchayats have come into being and begun to work. But there have been no signs of any agitation for such powers. The question was raised for the first time at the last session of the Council when a resolution was brought for the purpose. But, at the same meeting, there was also a resolution for the abolition of Bench Magistrates. Now, if Bench Magistrates which exist in larger places are not considered fit for criminal powers, there is a much weaker case for investing Panchayats with civil and criminal powers in villages which are torn by factions. However, if there is a real and general desire for the grant of such powers to these bodies, the question will be considered by Government.—Yours, etc.

C. B. B. CLEE.
Acting Director of Information.
Aug. 30.

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THE SIKH QUESTION.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR MAKES IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMBALA, August 29.

Important observations bearing on the Sikh question were made by the Governor of the Punjab to-day in reply to an address of the Sikh Jagirdars and Zamindars in view of the recent events in connection with Nankana Sahib and Guru-ka-Bagh.

He said "We do not provoke or incite such cases. We leave inception to individual and judgment to Courts, but we cannot allow authority of our Courts to be defied by any community or on any pretext if the community feels the result to be undesirable. There is but one cure to alter the law. We offered you that remedy before. We offer it again. We will not connive at what is called "direct action" in derogation of the rights of others and claims of law but we offer you our aid to secure any legislation which will within reason and without undue prejudice of the rights of others secure you undisturbed right to manage your own religious institutions and endowments. Our immediate policy is not, as has been falsely represented, to divide the Sikhs or for any purpose of our own to raise up one section against another. Our only object is to secure that all Sikhs equally and without distinction should come into the field to work for a solution on the lines and within the limits which I have indicated. It is here that an association such as yours composed of men of influence and reason with a substantial stake in the country can find its sphere of work."

Referring to the assertion about the avowed hostility of the Governor to the Sikhs and his determination to crush them, Sir Malcolm Hailey said he did not know whether to pity more the imbecility of those who could invent such an absurdity or to condemn the criminality of those who studiously repeated it. His and Government's position was a genuine desire to save the Sikhs and not to destroy them and to assist the Sikhs who were seeking a solution.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Replying to an address from the Anjuman-I-Islamia wherein apprehension was expressed about the attacks made on communal representation the Governor said communal representation was for the present a settled fact, but not necessarily a final element in the constitution. He did not understand the reason for the change of mentality in those who now argued that it was either unnecessary or undesirable, but the guiding principle of the Muslims should be to emphasise the points of agreement rather than difference and recognise the claims and needs of their partners in the Commonwealth and to work for an United India in future.

AMBALA MUNICIPALITY.

Addressing the Municipality of Ambala he referred to the unfortunate abstention of the Hindu members because the introduction of communal representation had meant a change in the balance of power. The Governor hoped that the Muslim members would show that they were prepared to welcome Hindu co-operation and that any concession which they could make to that end would be amply justified. The Governor also received and replied to the addresses from the District Board, the District Soldiers Board and the Ambala Co-operative Societies and Banks.

REVISION OF PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 29.

Another list containing over two hundred questions to be asked in the Assembly has been issued to-day. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar has put down a long question about the reported revision of pay of British officers in the Indian Army and British officer of the British Army serving in India. He wants to know whether a provision has been made for the purpose in the current year's budget and whether any part of that expenditure is votable. He also asks for the views of local Governments on the Lee Report and a statement showing how much additional expenditure would fall on the central and how much on the provincial budgets and what part of that expenditure would be votable. Mr. W. S. J. Wilson asks for reasons why army officers are entitled to tariff exemptions only on uniforms but not on materials for uniforms. He also draws attention to the discontent among army officers at cuts alleged to be continually made from their pay and that they have to wait for months before obtaining reimbursements for being referred to several departments.

Mr. Chamanlal asks for reasons for the delay in giving effect to the report about ventilation and humidification in cotton mills. Mr. V. Raju and Dr. Gour have tabled enquiries about outcome of the labours on the Colonies Committee and want the publication of its report. Mr. Raju also raises questions about the exact financial effect on the Lee Recommendations regarding the emoluments of the Services. Among the resolutions of which notice has been received are two. Sardar Gulab Singh, M.L.A., asks the Taxation Committee to enquire into the methods of land assessment prevalent in various provinces and to suggest methods to equalize the assessment in each province and to bring its future enhancement under the control of the Legislature. Mr. Yamin Khan, Member of the Council of State in his resolution urges that the present revenue settlement be made permanent or at least increase its term for thirty to fifty years, if the latter course was acceptable to the Zamindars of Agra.

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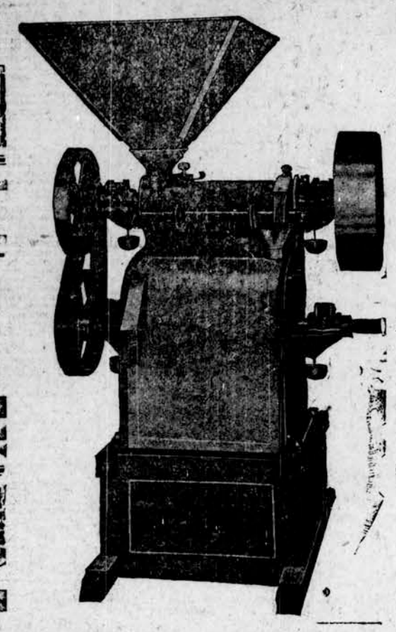

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